# ROYALYEAR 1987



### AT HOME AND ABROAD · AT WORK AND PLAY





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# ROYAL YEAR 1987

A RECORD OF THE ROYAL FAMILY ON AND OFF DUTY AT HOME AND ABROAD IN THE 12 MONTHS TO JUNE, 1987

### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

20 Upper Ground, London SE1 9PF. Telephone 01-928 6969.

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Frequency: monthly plus Christmas number. You can make sure of receiving your copy of The Illustrated London Newseach month by placing a firm order with your newsagent or by taking out a personal subscription. Please send orders for subscriptions and address corrections to:

ILN Subscription Department, PO Box 500, Leicestershire LE99 0AA. Telephone 0858 34567.

Second-class postage paid at Rahway NJ. Postmaster: Send address corrections to The Illustrated London News, c/o Mercury Airfreight International Ltd Inc.

10B Englehard Avenue, Avenel, NJ 07001, USA. ISSN number: 0019-2422.

Newstrade Distributors: S M Distribution, 16-18 Trinity Gardens, London SW9 8DX. Tel: 01 274 8611
USA agents: British Publications Inc, 11-03 46th Avenue, Long Island City, NY11101, USA. Subscription rates: UK £19.50 (\$29), USA/Europe £25 (\$39), Canada £25 (\$42), rest of the world £28 (\$42).

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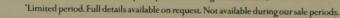
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# ROYAL YEAR 1987



THE SHOWBIZ FACTOR Christopher Booker on the changed role and image of the royal family

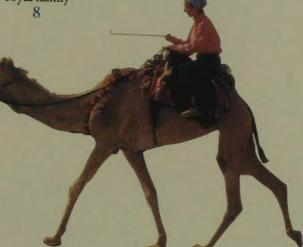
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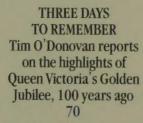


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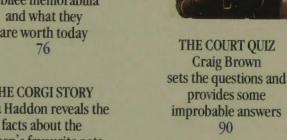
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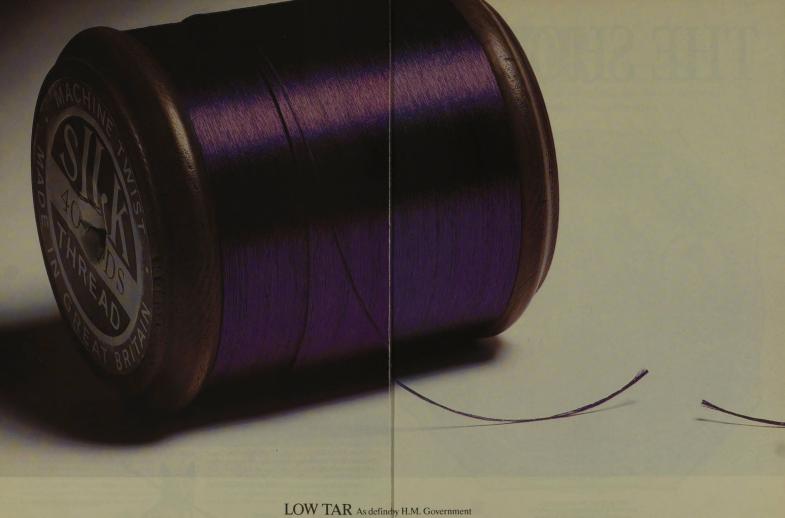


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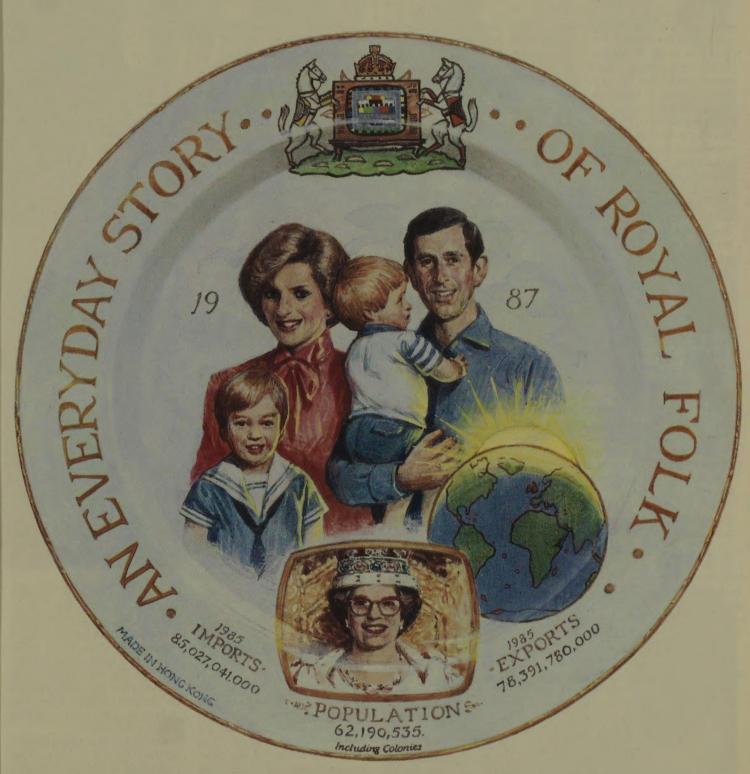
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Health DepartmentChief Medical Officers

# THE SHOWBIZFACTOR What a difference a century makes. Christopher Booker reflects on the revolution in the role and the image of the royal family since Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in June, 1887.

AS ACCEPTED JUBILEE QUEEN & YEAR 1887 BRITISH EMPIR TOTAL POPULATION

MONARCHY 1887: The commemorative plate made by Wallis Gimsden & Co records the worldly power accumulated by the Queen Empress, a remote figure to her subjects. The two scenes above the globes show Australians in the Sudan and Canadian Volunteers on the Nile. Estimated current value of plate, diameter 10½ inches, £40-60.



MONARCHY 1987: Artist Paul Slater has designed a plate to mirror the modern image of royalty, a combination of familiar family values, soap opera entertainment and state ceremony, with the sun finally setting on the British Empire.

sk anyone in Britain what he or she remembers of the past year in the life of the royal family and they will doubtless mention such set pieces as the Queen's tour of China and the pageantry of Prince Andrew's wedding in Westminster Abbev. But they would be just as likely to recall some distinctly less formal impressions—Prince Charles talking to the plants in his Highgrove garden on a TV documentary; the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York playfully shoving each other in front of hundreds of the world's press cameras on a Swiss ski slope; Princess Anne's superbly assured and funny appearance on the Terry Wogan show.

In the past few decades the British monarchy has been through an extraordinary transformation, both in the way it is presented to the world and in what it stands for in the nation's life. And this year provides an unusual opportunity to reflect on just how far-reaching that change has been, as we look back on how far the monarchy has travelled in the 100 years since one of the high points in its history.

On a June night in 1887, as a thousand beacon fires blazed up from Land's End to the Shetland

Isles to mark Queen Victoria's most publicized event in which golden jubilee, the people of countries put together.

precedented accumulation of worldly power was the Queen-Empress herself, a remote, mysterious figure viewed by her hundreds of millions of subjects across the globe with almost superstitious awe. Only a tiny handful had any idea of how she spoke, or what she was like as a person. Although her image was only too familiar—from stamps and coins, from the hundreds of statues being raised in towns and cities across the Empire to mark her jubilee—it was that of a distant, frozen icon, not of a living human being.

It seems a far cry from the

Britain were celebrating what seemed to many to be the most glorious moment their country had ever known. In the halfcentury since Queen Victoria had come to the throne, their little island had become the richest and most powerful nation on earth. The British Empire, still expanding its sway on every continent, was the greatest the world had ever seen. Britain's great cities so dominated the industrial and commercial life of mankind that the Empire's trade outstripped that of all other At the pinnacle of this un-

Glamorous royals and showbiz stars share a mutual attraction: Princess Michael with Tina Turner and Phil Collins.

Queen Elizabeth II took part during the past year, last autumn's visit to China. She travelled to Peking not as the Queen-Empress of a world power but as head of state of a no-longer very important little country on the north-western edge of Europe. The purpose of her visit was to seal Britain's agreement to surrender the last of her colonies of any real significance. Although the trip attracted huge publicity as the first by a British monarch to the vast, mysterious communist country with the largest population in the world, there was not otherwise much that was uplifting about it.

The Chinese paraded the Queen around the chief tourist sights on which they depend to step up the flow of visitors and hard currency from the west. The visit was chequered with incidents in which Chinese officials seemed to treat the palace press secretary and the western media circus with scant respect. And it was overshadowed at the end by embarrassment over remarks by Prince Philip to the effect that Peking was a "boring" city inhabited by "slitty-eyed" people.

To our Victorian ancestors almost every aspect of that recent royal visit would have seemed unthinkable. Almost everything which in 1887 had swept them up into such a patriotic fervour about Britain and its monarchy had vanished. Yet what would have puzzled them more than anything would have been to find that, despite the shrunken power and status of Britain itself, somehow the British monarchy had come to than ever before for both the British and the world. The monarchy is one of the most remarkable success stories of our time. And just why that should be so is something not entirely easy to understand.

As a starting point we may go back to that image of Queen Victoria as a remote symbolic icon, whom her subjects scarcely saw in human terms at all. One of coverage given to "Fergie's" fly-

the most dramatic changes affecting our view of the monarchy in the past century is just how far we have travelled in the opposite direction, to the point where the voices and appearances of the royal family, their personalities and their clothes are not just intensely familiar to exercise a greater fascination us, but one of the most important things about them.

> Any record of the royal family's most notable activities in the past year would certainly include the royal wedding, seen on television by more than 1.000 million viewers around the world; but it would also have to include the informal interviews the royal couple gave on television before the wedding, not to mention the

ing lessons and short skirts. It would have to include that behind-the-scenes documentary on the life of the Prince and Princess of Wales last September, and even perhaps the moment when the Princess of Wales twanged banquet.

Such informal glimpses of the roval family have become as much part of our general image of the monarchy and the role it plays in British life in the 1980s as their more ceremonial appear- outlines of the new monarchy ances on the national stage, their were taking shape. There was the more mundane round of visits to ceremonial splendour of the corhospitals and factories, or the onation, for the first time telemore formal aspects of their trips to the Commonwealth and other was also the publication in countries abroad.

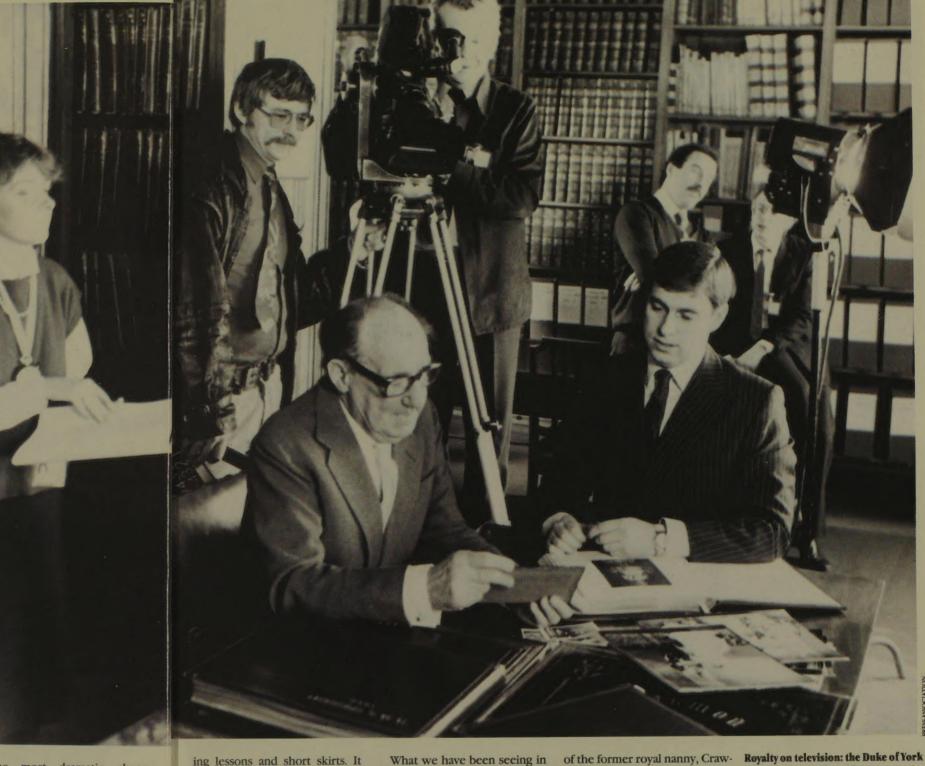
the past few years is the culmination of a revolution in the way we view the monarchy. It began in the early 1930s, when King George V used the new medium of radio to make his first Christthe socialist President of Portumas broadcasts, and when newsgal's red braces at a Lisbon papers first published unprecedently informal pictures of his little grandchildren, the Princesses "Lilibet" and Margaret Rose, playing with dolls or on garden swings.

Already by the early 1950s the vised and filmed in colour. There Woman's Own of the memoirs

fie, and huge headlines over the ill-starred romance between Princess Margaret and Peter Townsend, creating an explosion of obsessive interest in the private life of the royals which, as long ago as 1955, prompted Malcolm Muggeridge in a celebrated article to warn that the monarchy was in danger of turning into nothing more than what he called "Royal Soap Opera":

"There are probably quite a lot of people-more than might be supposed—who like myself feel that another photograph of the royal family will be more than they can bear . . . the Queen Mother, Nanny Lightbody, Group-Captain Townsend—the whole show \*\*>

shows the royal family's photograph albums to Sir Michael Hordern for the 50-minute BBC documentary screened in April this year. He talked about his interest in photography and about Prince Alfred, second son of Queen Victoria and "the first known member of the family to take photographs".



» is utterly out of hand, and there is a much greater danger than might superficially appear that a strong reaction against it might be produced."

It is only really in the last few years that this aspect of the royal family's relationship to the nation has blossomed on a scale that not even the cynical Muggeridge, let alone our Victorian forbears, could have dreamed of. Although the Oueen herself has managed to remain a dignified and still fairly shadowy figure above the drama, the remaining members of the royal family have been projected by all the ingenuity of modern publicity as participants in an endlessly unfolding, superglamorous soap opera at the centre of our national life.

There has been a regular flow of new characters to join the cast-Diana Spencer, the shy nursery school teacher transformed into blushing Princess and world fashion leader; the similar transformation of the boisterous young publisher's assistant Sarah Ferguson. Longerestablished characters, too, have had transformations: Princess Anne from surly horsewoman to inspiring President of the Save the Children Fund and relaxed. feminine performer on chat shows; Prince Charles from a gauche young idolizer of the Goon Show into an earnest champion of holistic medicine and doughty critic of modern architecture.

There have been darker characters, too, to add shade to the light, like Princess Michael, the tactless, pushy eccentric; and a host of walk-on parts for such improbable outsiders as Barbara Cartland, Rod Hackney, Inspector Trestrail and Michael Fagan, the "man who sat on the Queen's bed". Faced with such a flow of real-life drama and unforgettable characters, the scriptwriters of *Dynasty* or *Dallas* could only sit back in envious awe.

One reason why it has all been so successful is simply that, despite all the pressures of their constant exposure on television and the relentless attention of



First night: the Princess of Wales arrives for the London première of *The Mission*, looking every inch a star and flamboyantly dressed even by her own standards.

gossip columnists, the central characters in the cast have continued to play their roles with fundamental dedication and seriousness. As the world has moved through dark and disordered times, one of the most obvious functions of the royal family has been to act as a largerthan-life image of the universal family, a symbol of normality, a positive foil to the chaos and disintegration in the world reflected in print and on television. How often in recent years have television newscasts used some brief, normal item about the doings of the royal family as their one moment of cheerful, pleasant relief against the depressing avalanche of crime, horror and discord in the night's news?

There is another side to this extraordinary new demand

placed on the royal family, that they should fulfil a need not just for inspiration but for entertainment. The essence of soap opera is that it thrives on instant emotion—on sensations, rifts, rows, scandals, dramas of every kind—and, in this respect, certain sections of the Press have in recent years exceeded all previous bounds in their efforts to hype up the drama.

The "royal-watching industry" has become so frenzied in its competition to dig up any dirt or discreditable detail to provide a "story" that its efforts have completely parted company with reality, as in attempts to caricature Prince Charles as some kind of crazed freak for his interest in mysticism and the spiritual dimension of human life, or wild speculations about his domestic

life. Another instance was the Sunday Times's effort to manufacture a great rift between the Oueen and Mrs Thatcher over South Africa. A third was the astonishing outburst of fantasy which a few months ago surrounded Prince Edward's decision to leave the Royal Marines, presented in complete soap opera fashion, with lurid and wildly differing accounts of "family rows" behind the scenes, the "wimpish" Prince being "carpeted" by his stern father and so forth-most of it created by fevered minds in Fleet Street.

This temptation to project members of the royal family as if they were fictional characters, rather than real human beings with a serious job to do, is beginning to impose a much greater strain on those who have to live at the centre of this bubble of fantasy than is commonly realized. Even when members of the royal family try to counteract the make-believe by co-operating in an attempt to show themselves as they really are, such is the treacherous nature of the media that their efforts can too easily misfire. A notable example was last September's commercial television documentary on the Prince and Princess of Wales, which really came too close to the humdrum backstage details of organizing a royal tour for anyone's good. Parts of the film so stripped away the mystique of monarchy that they presented the royal couple as little more than rather weary stars of an endless show business road-

In general the past 12 months have been another wonderfully successful year for the royal family, as it has pursued its long, adventurous journey away from the remote monarchy of the days of Queen Victoria's jubilee. But there are danger signs. And as Michael Shea's successor as press secretary, Robin Janvrin, takes up his job of managing what has become the toughest and most hazardous of all aspects of running the modern monarchy, he and those he serves have a good deal on which to reflect O



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# Welcome to China

Alan Hamilton accompanies the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on their historic first visit to the People's Republic, from October 12 to 18.



China's ancient emperors believed they ruled the Middle Kingdom of the world, and that sooner or later all the lesser crowned heads of the earth would come to kowtow before them, kissing the dust at their feet in the Forbidden City of Peking. It has taken some of those crowned heads rather a long time to get there.

The Queen finally made her pilgrimage to the Middle Kingdom 726 years after Marco Polo had established the first contact of modern times between Europe and the Orient, and 75 years after the last Imperial dynasty had finally crumbled away, proving if nothing else that in the end hers was the more enduring throne.

She is the first British monarch ever to visit China, and her tour was made diplomatically possible by the fact that she is the first British monarch for 200 years with no claim to any portion of Chinese soil, or at least will be in 1997 when she hands back the colony of Hong Kong, acquired of 1984, and the agreement by her forbears in 1842 and diswith no conceivable purpose.

There was never any serious doubt that the territory would have to be handed back to China when the lease expired in 1997. British imperial presence east of Suez had long evaporated, and the diplomacy surrounding the return of Hong Kong concentrated on saving for the former colony, a powerhouse of unbridled capitalism, some vestige of its former freewheeling

As long ago as 1978, soon after the end of the Cultural Revolution, the downfall of the Gang of Four, and the emergence of China from one of the most turbulent periods of its recent history, Deng Xiaoping, head of the new and more outward-looking breed of leaders who had inherited control of the world's most populous nation, expressed a desire to welcome the Queen to his country before he died. Clearly, thoughts of a Hong Kong deal had crossed his mind.

The deal was done at the end signed in Peking in the presence

missed by the British government of Prime Minister Margaret of the day as just a barren rock Thatcher. On the same day the invitation to the Queen,





Welcoming ceremony in Peking for the royal visitors, right, and above, the Queen arriving at the Children's Palace in Canton for a song and dance performance by children on the last day.



» already discussed between ambassadors, was formally issued and accepted shortly afterwards. The Chinese were patently well satisfied with the deal, the British felt that the severing of the Hong Kong connexion had at least been clean and free of acrimony, and the territory's capitalists quietly began to move their money to safer havens.

When the six-day state visit finally took place in October, 1986 it was an unqualified success, and one of the most spectacular, photogenic and significant foreign tours of the Queen's entire reign. She was received with insatiable curiosity, widespread popular approval, and the highest possible level of official courtesy, despite some obvious and fundamental difficulties. First. the Mandarin Chinese language is deficient in the concept of a reigning queen of Great Britain, and the Queen was therefore described in the Chinese media as the English Country Female King.

Second, a hereditary monarch like the Queen is the living embodiment of a feudal system of power which is anathema to modern socialist China. But at the same time she is the head of state of a nation which the Chinese wish to court, and she enjoys the

advantage of continuity beyond elected governments, a concept which the leaders of a Communist state can find attractive despite its hereditary basis.

Shortly before her arrival the British ambassador in Peking, Sir Richard Evans, indulged in a small but effective public relations exercise. At the embassy gate he posted up a genealogical table showing the Queen's descent from the ninth-century kings of England and Scotland, knowing full well the Chinese regard for ancestors. From the day it appeared a steady stream of small and touching personal gifts for the Oueen arrived at the embassy, together with requests for her autograph.

Few foreign visitors to China have received the star treatment accorded the Queen. Whereas President Reagan in 1984 met only three of the country's top leaders, the Queen met four, including a historic encounter with Deng Xiaoping. The Head of the Commonwealth and the effective leader of the world's biggest nation discussed whether you could see England from the top of the Eiffel Tower.

Deng accorded his guest a particular and unusual civility. Throughout their lunch he managed to refrain from two habits to which he is hopelessly addicted: spitting, and smoking his noxious Panda brand cigarettes.

From the formality of Peking to a teeming crowd of two million sightseers in Shanghai, from Kunming, city of eternal spring in the far south-west of the country to Canton, China's door to foreign trade, the Queen was met with dazzlingly colourful displays of welcome, and a population genuinely curious to catch sight of this small, middle-aged western woman who occasionally looked glum with concentration, but who never looked happier than when surrounded by milling hordes of Chinese children

An injudicious private joke about slitty eyes by the Duke of Edinburgh to a group of visiting Scottish students had him branded in next day's Fleet Street tabloids as "The Great Wally of China", but there were much more important issues at stake to allow such a trivial aside to cloud the sunlit scene.

The Queen is not only Britain's ultimate diplomatic weapon, she is also the country's most potent public relations gambit. It was no accident that, while she was touring the Middle Kingdom, the British sent in the most high-

powered trade delegation ever to visit China, anxious to penetrate the snares and frustrations of what is potentially the world's largest untapped market.

One hundred and ten British businessmen, led by Sir James Cleminson, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, and Sir Eric Sharp, chairman of Cable & Wireless, engaged in two days of intensive talks with Chinese purchasing officials and learned what was for some a new word in the vocabulary of commerce: monopsony—a market in which there is only one buyer.

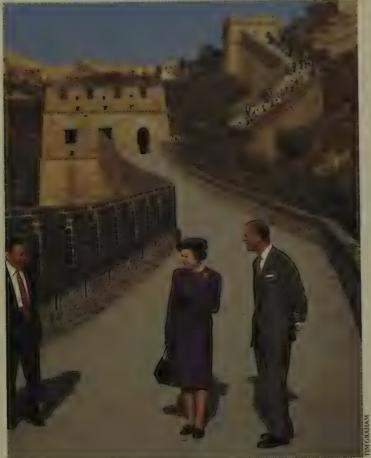
The highlight was an invitation to senior Chinese officials to spend a day as guests of the British delegation on board the royal yacht *Britannia*, cruising in the Huangpo river off Shanghai.

Despite China's current "open door" policy, and its stated objective of modernization which requires large amounts of western technology, Britain's trading performance with China has so far been no better than average, lagging behind Japan, the USA, West Germany, Italy and France.

But trade is growing. Exports from Britain rose from £160 million in 1983 to £396 million in 1985, and are on their way to topping £500 million annually.



Above left, the Queen with President Li Xiannian in the Great Hall of the People, Peking; above, with Chairman Deng Xiaoping in the Ming Dynasty Pavilion the following day, when she and Prince Philip also visited the Great Wall at Badaling, below.



There have been outstanding successes against keen foreign competition, notably the £100 million contract won by GEC to supply nuclear-power-station generating equipment.

After the two days of talks the British delegation held a jubilant press conference in a Shanghai hotel to announce the signing of 14 separate deals, which opened up opportunities worth several hundred million pounds.

However, the Chinese have been disappointed at the sluggish pace of trade in the opposite direction, which left Britain with a £170 million credit balance in the first 11 months of 1986. They want the British to buy much more than their traditional Chinese purchases of cashmere (the biggest single export to Britain, and almost all of it going to one Scottish company), cotton fabrics, walnuts and tea.

They are equally disappointed that they have failed to attract a higher level of foreign investment in China, despite the establishment of a number of joint ventures with western companies, including British ones.

Potential foreign investors complain that the atmosphere in China is too restrictive, bureaucratic and expensive, with severe controls on the repatriation of profits. But there has been some improvement; much Chinese central planning has been dismantled, and with the economy currently growing at 7 per cent per annum there can be huge rewards for those who persevere.

China has learnt caution in its westernization, for although it needs the hi-tech imports it has no wish to end up like Brazil under a crushing mountain of foreign debt. There is a political hand, too, guiding the country away from too much exposure to foreign influence. Party secretary Hu Yaobang, the only one of the four senior leaders to receive the Queen wearing a western-style, three-piece suit, is no longer in his job.

Dealing with the Chinese has always been a delicate matter, if only because western and oriental thought processes are so essentially different. Nevertheless a club of British companies known as the 48 Group has been quietly and successfully selling to China for years. The impact of the visit of the English Country Female King, eating her sea slug not only with apparent relish but skilfully, with chopsticks, can in the long run only be beneficial to the 48 Group's membership figures.



# A whirl around Arabia

Ronald Payne reports a security-conscious tour of the Middle East by the Prince and Princess of Wales, from November 10 to 19.

For royal travellers the family's seagoing palace, *Britannia*, is what old-fashioned boardinghouse ladies used to describe as a "real home from home". It is replete with comforting reminders of London: a safe refuge from all that funny foreign food, doubtful drinking water and mysterious alien protocol.

It must have been a welcome sight to the Prince and Princess of Wales when they arrived at the port of Muscat last November at the start of their 10-day whirl round Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and

Saudi Arabia, the last surviving royal outposts of Arabia and the Gulf. They had flown in from London to the southern tip of Arabia arriving late at night ahead of schedule after last-minute changes to their programmes.

The Arabian tour began amid the backwash of the trial and conviction at the Old Bailey of Nezar Hindawi, who in the spring of 1986 attempted to blow up an El Al flight by persuading his unknowing and pregnant Irish girlfriend to carry on board a bomb in her hand luggage. A

Palestinian plane bomber at Heathrow was a nasty reminder of the terrorist menace. The subsequent severing of diplomatic relations with Syria, whose intelligence service was held responsible for planning the attack, had cast a blight on Anglo-Arab relations.

On Foreign Office advice Buckingham Palace decided to abandon arrangements for the Waleses and their entourage to fly British Caledonian. For security reasons a requisitioned RAF VC-10 was used instead. The RAF

are better trained to ward off any terrorist threat to shoot down aircraft flying over the Middle East with surface-to-air missiles.

On their arrival at Seeb airport there was none of the usual ceremony because according to protocol they had not yet officially arrived in Oman. A fleet of cars whisked them to the old port where they boarded *Britannia*. Their return ashore the next morning was deemed to be the moment of formal arrival in the Sultanate. On a stunningly hot morning—a trifle too hot



Left, the Princess of Wales meets members of the Oman Women's Association in Muscat, with whom she had lunch and watched a fashion show and Arab dancing. Above, bodyguards at Riyadh airport, Saudi Arabia.





Left, the royal couple attended a camel race in the desert in Qatar;
below left, the Princess of Wales smiles wryly at a portrait
of herself and her husband presented to her at the House for Handicapped
Children in Riyadh. Below, hosted by a Saudi prince, the
Governor of Riyadh, Salman Bin Abdul Aziz, they enjoyed an afternoon of
traditional Arab hospitality in the desert. They had lunch,
cooked on open fires, in Bedouin tents, and among the entertainments
were sword dances by tribesmen and falconry displays.



>>> for the Prince—the royal couple inspected the Royal Guard Brigade in all its Camberley glory, bands playing and flags flying. Everything in Oman is very British in style, even to the playing of a spirited "Colonel Bogey". The Sandhurst-educated Sultan Qaboos is exceptionally fond of military band music.

Inconspicuous Omani security men were present at the glittering occasion, briefed to give immediate back-up to the two Scotland Yard bodyguards who always travel with the Prince and Princess of Wales. A month before the royal party set out, these two had made a careful exploratory circuit of all four Arabian states to be visited on the 10-day tour. As plans were orchestrated for the positioning of the royal visitors on various public occasions they offered expert guidance on security.



Local police and security officers were consulted and careful protective arrangements made.

year-old valedictory dispatch from Sir James Craig, the former ambassador to Saudi Arabia, had

When the party arrived in Qatar, the home of a large Palestinian population, some of whom may be terrorist supporters, Arab special forces with automatic weapons were prominently in evidence along the processional routes. Similar precautions held force on the island of Bahrain where a high proportion of inhabitants belongs to the Shi'ite branch of Islam, the one presided over by the Ayatollah Khomeini and his Islamic revolutionaries.

Security was not the only cause for anxiety among the planners of this royal tour. Special care over Arab susceptibilities had been taken by the Palace reconnaisance party. Arab rulers are prone to take offence at Western errors of taste. Only a couple of weeks earlier, a three-

year-old valedictory dispatch from Sir James Craig, the former ambassador to Saudi Arabia, had been leaked in the British press. He had divulged some disobliging home truths about the Saudi Arabians which they were not at all pleased to hear. So extra care was being taken in preparations for the impending meetings between the Prince and Princess of Wales and the kings, sultans and emirs of Arabia.

To guard against diplomatic and social mishaps, two British diplomats with experience of the region and the Head of the Foreign Office Middle East Department gave the benefit of their advice. By the time we all arrived in Qatar, the small oil state which sticks up like a sore thumb into the Gulf, the men from the Foreign Office were looking worried.

It had just been announced

that Crown Prince Abdullah, who was supposed to welcome the Waleses in Riyadh, had suddenly taken himself off to Europe, ostensibly for medical treatment. In fact, it soon turned out that he was having a pleasant winter break in Las Palmas. The day after the British party left Saudi Arabia he returned. It was said that he had been in a huff because of his friendship with Syria (he has a Syrian wife) and irritated that his British friends were accusing that country of sponsoring terrorists.

In the Crown Prince's absence
King Fahd, at the last minute and as a mark of favour, decided that his British visitors should be invited to stay in a brand new palace even grander than the Nasseriyah Palace used by other visitors. It is in a palm grove and within date-stone's throw of his own palace. This involved more changes in the arrangements. A

that Crown Prince Abdullah, who was supposed to welcome the Waleses in Riyadh, had suddenly taken himself off to Europe, ostensibly for medical treatment. In fact, it soon turned out that he was having a pleasant winter large that Crown Prince at the swanky Riyadh Equestrian Club had to be cancelled in the absence of the Crown Prince who was to have acted as host, but an agreeable afternoon at the races cheered everybody up.

The other princes, like the Governor of Riyadh, Salman Bin Abdul Aziz, who arranged a most agreeable traditional desert luncheon in black Bedouin tents, also did all they could to make the visit enjoyable and divert attention from the Crown Prince's behaviour. By the time the Prince and Princess of Wales had arrived in the Red Sea port of liddah on the last day of the tour they were fairly exhausted by the delights of Arabia. Indeed, the Princess abandoned a final tour around the city in favour of a quiet afternoon on board blessed Britannia waiting to bear them

24

# Informal in Australia

Keith Wheatley observes Princess Anne in relaxed mood Down Under during the final sailing contests of the America's Cup, from February 1 to 9.







Princess Anne set the informal officers of the Yacht Club waited tone for her visit to Western Australia and the America's Cup when she arrived at the gangplank of the Royal Perth Yacht Club's flagship. She wore faded blue jeans, lemon shirt, canvas slippers and a checked scarf over to RPYC for the regatta.

her blonde hair. It was perfect attire for a day out on the gusty Indian Ocean off Perth watching the graceful 12 metre vachts race. Princess Anne. an experienced sailor, has a score of years at Cowes Week behind her. Her canvas bag, labelled "HM maybe a crown on top." Yacht Britannia", probably had a

Dress standards in provincial Australia can be formal, even stuffy. The Commodore and flag

blue guernsey in it.

to greet the Princess in starched white uniforms and gold braid. They seemed a little taken aback at her casual and practical approach. So, too, was the owner of the US\$8 million yacht, loaned

"I was surprised at the way the Princess was dressed," said Gary Blonder, a multi-millionaire car parts wholesaler from Connecticut. "I thought she would be beautifully dressed in a long white gown or something-

The following day Princess Anne was dressed just the way American tycoons expect without the crown, of course. She wore a dramatic strapless

gown in white brocade to a charity dinner in aid of the Save the Children Fund. As president, she never loses a chance to raise funds for it.

Several hundred of Perth's leading socialites had paid £150 a head to dine with royalty. The keenest of all had paid nearly £4,000 to sit at Princess Anne's table and chat with her about the work of the Save the Children Fund. Alan Bond and his wife Eileen were there and took the opportunity to talk to the Princess about the impact on their home town of the Cup that Bond won from the Americans at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1983.

During the dinner a magnificent cinnamon diamond ring,

presented to Princess Anne on her visit to the Argyle Diamonds plant at Kununurra 1,800 miles north of Perth, Western Australia, was auctioned for the charity. It fetched £25,000 for the helpless children of the Third World.

Far northern Western Australia is a very different environment from the charity dinners and glittering sophistication of the Perth millionaires. Jobless Aborigines, a worrying proportion of them alcoholics, are a major social problem. Princess Anne had the chance to meet tribal leaders and also the children-who waved Australian flags wildly in their excitement at meeting

There is only one proper hotel

in Kununurra. Princess Anne staved there, and so did the media representatives who followed her tour.

After an informal dinner that ended at 8.30pm everyone wondered what to do until a local reporter struck up "Summertime", the George Gershwin classic, on a harmonica. By the time a Sydney photographer had begun to sing the Mingulay Boat Song—a classic in Australia—the ice was broken. For three hours the Princess bantered and sang, and locals joined in. It was ironic that they were dining with royalty for the price of a steak, while in Perth their well-heeled cousins were about to pay a great deal for the same privilege.

Princess Anne in perfect attire for watching the Fremantle races, left, and meeting older citizens of Perth, above, after a visit to the Commonwealth War Graves. In Fremantle she also opened the new St John's Square and visited a children's hospital.

Back in Fremantle, given a £35 million facelift for the America's Cup, Princess Anne's first official function was to open the refurbished St John's Square, the old heart of the town behind the Victorian town hall. The square dates from 1833, four years after the first colonists trudged up the town beach just a mile to the west.

Princess Anne had been to Fremantle 11 years before. The Victorian architecture of Perth's port is a delight, but the decline in employment on the wharfs

and the contraction of heavy engineering industry had left Fremantle a charming, run-down backwater. The arrival of the Cup changed all that. State and federal governments renovated the roads and physical fabric of the town. Private investors built restaurants, cafés, bars, shops and hotels. The 17 competing 12 metre syndicates added international glamour.

"The city has been given a tremendous boost by the America's Cup," applauded the Princess as she declared the his-

toric square open. "Whatever the outcome of the Cup, dare I mention it, Fremantle will have created a new heart to supplement its historical development in the future.

The 1,500 locals who had turned out to see her cheered that remark to the echo. The small size of the crowd had more than a little to do with the turn of events out on the race-course, 7 miles out to sea. Dennis Conner, the veteran American skipper of Stars and Stripes, was about to win his second straight race against the local boat, Kookaburra III. Two more wins to Conner and Fremantle would lose the America's Cup and go back to being a part of history.



GLOBETROTTERS

# African adventure

Peter Godwin joins Prince Charles during a whistlestop tour of Swaziland, Malawi and Kenya, from March 27 to April 2.





Oueen's flight circled low over to the rich seams of gold in the Cheshire homes, of which his legendary King Solomon's mines. As a scarlet-jacketed guard of honour saluted, the royal flight from his Rolls-Royce to pick up touched down at Swaziland's tiny and chat to one little boy who Matsapa airport.

Many of the half million inthe size of Wales-perched high in the mountains and surrounded not suppress his impatience \*\*>

Appearing out of a cloudy sky, on three sides by its giant neighright on time, a VC10 of the bour South Africa-turned out to greet Prince Charles. When the Sheba's breasts, the twin peaks Prince spotted a group of handithat form the landmarks on route capped children from the local mother is patron, he stopped the royal convoy and climbed down had had both hands amputated.

The "lion of Swaziland", King habitants of this little kingdom, Mswati III, at 18 years old the world's youngest monarch, could

Top, Traditional dancing in honour of the Prince at the national stadium in Mbabane, Swaziland, and above, at the multi-racial Waterford Kamhlaba College which he visited. Right, Prince Charles in Blantyre, Malawi with President Hastings Banda, who is carrying a flywhisk and ivory walking stick.





Smiling women line the route in Blantyre, Malawi to greet the Prince of Wales on his arrival. The picture of his host President Banda is emblazoned on their dresses—and on some banners.

and dropped in to see the Prince of Wales four hours early. The Swazi king, one of Africa's last three ruling monarchs (Lesotho and Morocco also have kings), has been on the Swazi throne for less than a year, after being hoisted out of English public school at Sherborne, Dorset following the death of his father.

One of the official reasons for the visit was to strengthen relations between the two royal houses. But unlike Prince Charles, the Swazi King, also referred to by his title "the mouth that tells no lies", is very much an absolute monarch, seldom seen in public.

The other reason for Charles's visit to Swaziland was to call at the mountain-top school of Waterford, one of the first multiracial schools in southern Africa. Waterford is a member of the United World Colleges of which Charles is president and which celebrates its 25th anniversary this year. Among Waterford's alumni number the children of prominent South African figures, including those of Nelson Mandela and Archbishop Desmond Tutu, as well as children from South Africa's troubled black

At Waterford Prince Charles, clutching a miniature cowhide shield and symbolic stick was swirled into a Swazi tribal dance by barefoot princesses wearing traditional cloaks, gameskin ankle bracelets, beads and red Lourie feather head-dresses. Asked afterwards whether the Prince's Swazi shuffle shaped up, one princess laughed. "No, but he tried so hard."

The finale for the Prince was a flamboyant display of Swazi dancing at the national stadium. King Mswati arrived in a traditional leopard-skin loincloth, armed with a ceremonial axe. Charles wore grey and came unarmed. The old king's wives and daughters, hundreds of them,

and regiments of Swazi warriors treated the Prince to a series of foot-stomping, earth-trembling dances. The high point of the programme was the Swazi virgins-rank upon rank of highkicking, bare-breasted maidens.

Songs especially written in honour of the prince were sung, one young maiden's verse translating as, "Prince Charles why are you so confident? You don't even have a cow." But this evident deficiency was promptly corrected at a state banquet later that night when the young king presented Charles with a truckload of cattle, the measure of wealth in this part of Africa.

From Swaziland the royal party flew the length of war-torn Mozambique to the lakeside country of Malawi, there to be welcomed by President Hastings Banda who, in contrast to the Swazi boy king, is one of Africa's oldest surviving rulers. A legion of brightly dressed women braved the steamy rain to line the route from the airport.

The official part of the tour ended with a visit to Kenya where, as in Malawi, Prince Charles visited projects of the Commonwealth Development Corporation, wearing his hat as its director. Then he headed south again for a private sojourn with nature in the remote Kalahari desert of Botswana with his friend and mentor Sir Laurens van der Post, who is also godfather to Prince William.

Two days' journey from the nearest town in four-wheel-drive vehicles along rough desert tracks took the royal party to one of the last refuges of the bushmen. At 81, Sir Laurens, an expert on these diminutive people of the Kalahari, fulfilled a longcherished dream by taking Charles on this safari to places where, as the local British High Commission put it, no white man-except perhaps Sir Laurens-has ever trod.

# Royal tours and overseas visits

May 28 West Princess Anne in Germany June 15 Princess Anne in France June 19-20 Princess Anne in Belgium **June 20-26** Princess Anne in Canada Princess Anne and Captain

Mark Phillips in Switzerland August 2-12

The Prince and Princess of Wales in Spain and Majorca August 26-29

The Prince of Wales in Italy (private visit)

September 2-5

The Prince of Wales in the United States, Boston and Chicago

October 12-18 The Oueen in China October 21-23

The Oueen in Hong Kong

November 10-14

The Prince and Princess of Wales in Oman November 14-19

The Prince and Princess of Wales in Oatar, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia

November 24-26

The Prince of Wales in Cyprus

February 1-9

Princess Anne in Australia

February 10-21

Princess Anne in United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait and Iordan

February 11-14

The Prince and Princess of Wales in Portugal

February 14

The Prince and Princess of Wales in France

February 16-26

The Prince and Princess of Wales (who returned on Feb 22) in Switzerland

February 25-March 5

Prince Edward in Barbados

March 11-12 The Prince of Wales in Belgium

March 12

West **Princess** Anne in Germany

March 12-13

The Prince of Wales in West Germany

March 27-April 2

The Prince of Wales in Kenya,

Swaziland and Malawi

Princess Anne in Paris

April 23-29

The Duke of Edinburgh in the United States

April 24

Princess Anne in Switzerland

May 2-3

The Duke and Duchess of York in Jersey

May 18

the Anne in Princess Netherlands

May 18-27

Princess Margaret in China

May 26-27

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh in Berlin

May 27-29

Princess Margaret in Hong Kong

June 3-5

The Duke of Edinburgh in Canada

June 4-8

The Queen Mother in Canada Correct at time of going to press



# FERGIE'S FIRST YEAR

Since her wedding last July, the Duchess of York has won the public's admiration — as well as her pilot's licence. Valerie Grove assesses her achievements and her appeal.

"I am your lady," sang Jennifer Rush, "and you are my man"—and who could doubt it? Her song, "The Power of Love," was Sarah Ferguson's choice to accompany the memorable *Andrew and Sarah* film shown on television the night before their wedding on July 23, 1986, in which Sarah so captivated everyone that the day was hers before it even began.

It was not just her unmatched display of breezy naturalness and confidence, nor her capable, trustworthy niceness, though all agreed this must have made her an obvious choice, at school, for head girl. It was the revelation that the royal couple were so clearly well suited.

The image of Fergie—as everyone called her, though the royals themselves pointedly do

not—was of a good-natured girl with flowing mane of red (or Titian, as Andrew insisted) hair, in a white sailor-collared dress, slapping her bridegroom on the bottom and being slapped back, getting her nose tweaked, and both forever laughing, a perfect match of gleaming white teeth. Twin souls, two exuberant and frolicsome extroverts.

It heightened everyone's pleasure to see how engrossed in each other, and how intent on an equal partnership, they were; no nagging doubts about whether they would get on. She was his woman and he was her man. Listen, darling, they're playing our song.

Their personality stamped itself on the wedding day itself. A royal wedding can be a spark of light in a dark winter (Anne,

1973) or a midsummer day's dream (Charles, 1981). The 1986 vintage turned out to be all fun. "It's going to be the best day of my life and that's all there is about it," Sarah had declared. She said there would never be a wedding dress to match the ivory satin one Lindka Cierach had designed for her ("fighting talk" said Andrew) and as for pomp and circumstance, the more the merrier.

The one thing of which she was sure was that she could not possibly fluff her lines when reciting her husband's Christian names: "It's just Andrew and ACE: Albert Christian Edward," but fluff them she did. Never mind. If anything it increased the palpable feeling, in the Abbey, of affection for the new duchess. There was a huge roar from the crowd outside, as the vows were

made—deliberately including the word "obey". And as she proceeded down the aisle with her new husband, she mouthed "Hi" and winked at friends she espied. That was Fergie's style.

She had already passed all the public tests in the days leading up to the engagement in April. At the daily trial by paparazzi besieging her at her office, she had managed to remain agreeable and unruffled: "What a lovely day!" and "I can't say anything—you know how it is."

She coped brilliantly, in her husband's view, with all the publicity, despite the snooty comments on her mismatched everyday clothes, the bunchy tartan skirt and bulgy belted cardigan over frilly ruffled blouse. That was all soon to change anyway, as she was transformed like















⇒ Cinderella into a wearer of designer labels. But she never renounced her immediate legacy to the fashion world, the distinctive, outsize hair bows.

Whether she had cared about it or not-and she had waxed eloquent about what a good womanly figure should be: "a trim waist, a good up-top and enough down the bottom but not too big," and she had vowed she would never diet, declaring herself "quite happy with my figure, quite happy with myself'-she soon appeared to be more streamlined than before. It was her adoring father, Major Ronald Ferguson, who told the Daily Express that he didn't think she was thinner, but that she was just better dressed, "not muddled,

more of a uniform piece".

After the brief honeymoon in the Azores, a very good place to elude the newshounds, with a protective Navy warning that they would shoot anything that came within 200 metres, they sailed back to the summer gales and high seas of Portsmouth harbour in time for the Queen Mother's 86th birthday, when Sarah injured her knee in some picnic high jinks.

The difference in Sarah's life was brought home to Bill Drummond, her erstwhile employer at his Covent Garden Gallery, when she came to his Grosvenor House Antiques Fair and was filmed for the television wedding film. "Nobody realizes the incredible protocol, the sheer

### THE SPORTING DUCHESS

Sarah fulfilled her main ambition last year — learning to fly. Her lessons included pre-flight checks, left, and she was presented with her pilot's wings this February. Above, at the charity clay-pigeon shoot last summer at Chester, in which Andrew participated; above right, a 1 mile charity lap on Grand National winner Aldaniti; right, fun with Diana on the ski slopes of Klosters where the Duke of York celebrated his 27th birthday in February.







» displacement of time and energy, involved in a royal visit: all the public sees is the royal stepping out of the Rolls and looking a million dollars. They don't see the police with walkie-talkies, the sniffer dogs, the TV people preparing locations..."

And all this, Bill Drummond reflected, for the girl who a few years earlier had answered his advertisement in *The Times* for a "reliable, enthusiastic secretary/ PA", i.e. for what is known as a gallery slave. Rushing about, packing pictures, checking things, collecting, delivering, pouring wine at private views: this is the life of the gallery slave, and Sarah Ferguson was one of the best. People were always offering her jobs, and no wonder.

"The main requirement is to be affable, cheerful and intelligent. Sarah had a good eye—she was brought up with nice things—but the thing that immediately came through was that she took an interest in everyone, remembered what they wanted, remembered their names. These things you can't dissemble. She was just terrific fun to have around."

She used to do everything, he recalled, at a run. So she always had mud-splashes on the backs of her stockings when it rained. Or she would whizz about in her beaten up Renault 5, in her father's shirts with safety pins in her cuffs. "How," Bill Drummond had asked Sarah's mother when they met before the wedding, "is Sarah going to tidy up her act?" Now there are people to see she has no rain-splashes, or creases, or safety pins in her clothes. But under the improved grooming is the same Sarah.

When I went to see her at Buckingham Palace, she came running down the corridor, as ever, in those flying trousers of hers—followed at a distance by a rather pale detective," Bill Drummond says. And when she came to the antiques fair she planted a large kiss on his cheek and went round every single exhibitor's stand, inquiring, missing nothing, looking with interest—"the eyes were never doing a wallpapering job". Most typical of her easy manner with strangers, Drummond remembers, was that when some girls asked if they could see her engagement ring she responded by taking it off and giving it to them. He says, "It seemed to everyone a marvellously unaffected gesture."

By such gestures Sarah invariably flattens the pomposity of any occasion that threatens to become too serious. Visiting the Martini Royal Photographic

Awards she saw a photograph of herself taken by the Duke of York and asked, "Who is this?". She likes making everyone laugh. ("If there was any fun," her old headmistress at Hurst Lodge, Sunningdale, remembered, "Sarah would be found in the midst of it.")

Unlike many of the royals, she and Andrew share a total lack of shyness and awkwardness when confronted by random strangers, and the ability to make everyone feel at ease. "She's so familiar, people feel she's one of us and they love her for it," says Bill Drummond. "That's partly why she's had such a charmed life in her first year despite being in the public eye. Nobody's found anything unkind to say about her. Nobody needs to."

She settled down quickly to the life of a naval wife, living with her mother-in-law-with whom she gets on famously-at Buckingham Palace while Andrew was away five days a week on his helicopter instructor's training course. Well, she knew what she was in for. "Do you think it's a good idea I should stay in the Navy?" Andrew had asked her during their television interview. "Yep," she had categorically replied. She was, she had rather maternally said, so proud of him. The Duke of York is signed up until at least 1992.

Her father thinks the period since the honeymoon has been good for her: "She's had time to sort out her new life." And she has had her own work to get on with.

There was, it must be said, some scepticism about her being able to carry on editing the copiously illustrated volumes she organizes for BCK, the Geneva publishing company; but continue she has, from her desk in Buckingham Palace. She has worked on a coffee-table book on the Palace of Westminster by Sir Robert Cooke and a handsome volume about George III's collection of Italian architectural drawings at Windsor, by an American professor. Each is a testimony to her extraordinary determination in the face of everyone's doubts.

Nothing became her so well, this first year, as the fulfilment of her chief ambition, to learn to fly. She is the first female member of the royal family to hold a private pilot's licence. She wanted to do it "for the sense of achievement"—and so that she could sit down at dinner with her husband and discuss what he had done during the day.

She even piloted her husband, in a single-engined Piper Warrior,



Airport, near Oxford, where her wings were presented to her by Christopher Tugendhat, chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority. She had been nicknamed "Chatterbox One" by the airtraffic controllers during her 40 hours at the controls, but her speech for the occasion was both succinct and gracious. She thanked her "marvellous, wonderful husband" for his support, and added that they could now call themselves a two-plane family. In her hair, the characteristic jokey detail: hairclips in the shape of aeroplanes.

Never mind about her being a duchess, said her father, she had taken him up in the cockpit and swooped down low over Dummer Down House—"the best Christmas present I ever had". And when her husband joined her on her 27th birthday for dinner at the Waterside Inn at Bray he presented her with a bottle of Bollinger inscribed "Happy Birthday Biggles".

His own 27th birthday, four months later, was celebrated at Klosters in Switzerland, where Sarah led the royal party (including the Prince and Princess of Wales) in a dramatic blaze of ski flares down the slopes.

At Klosters in February, where she had already spent a week in January, she provided the best royal overheard remark of the year. A press photo-call was arranged, on the second day of their holiday, and the Duke of York was audibly grumbling. Sarah said: "Sometimes, Andrew, you are as bad as your father..." and then tweaked his nose and said, "You are a fool—but I love you," before racing off down the Gotschnagrat slope in her iceblue ski suit, laughing uproariously whenever she fell.

This game-for-anything jollity has characterized her entire first splendid year: taking carriagedriving lessons at Sandringham; grouse-shooting, learning to fish; watching her husband take his seat in the House of Lords; unveiling, at the Hurlingham Club, a Union-Jack-covered white Land-Rover that her friend Kinvara Cayzer was to drive as the first woman in the Paris-Dakar car rally; switching on the Regent Street Christmas lights, a ceremony last performed by Joan Collins: riding the Grand National winner Aldaniti in a 1 mile charity lap, having a go at the controls of Concorde. Her popularity was confirmed when she came second to Mrs Thatcher in the annual BBC Radio 4 *Today* programme "Man and Woman of the Year" awards.

She has also taken on vaguely artistic posts: patron of the National Association of Flower Arrangement Societies, royal patron of the Tate Gallery Foundation, patron of the Dulwich College Picture Gallery.

Much more importantly, Sarah and Andrew were the first to be on the spot after the terrible ferry tragedy at Zeebrugge in March, talking to the bereaved and injured. The Duchess described, in front of the cameras, the ordeal of those she had met, and the bravery of the rescue team. Later, she sent a teddy to the boy orphaned of parents and grand-parents—from "Aunt Sarah".

A year in the public eye that began with the celebration of the Queen's 60th birthday, when Sarah found herself at the Queen's side in St George's Chapel, Windsor, was rounded off with visits to Jersey to see the air display, part of the National Air Race championships, and to watch the Red Arrows at the RAF Central Flying School in Scampton, Lincolnshire. But perhaps the most telling tribute to a girl proved herself has thoroughly worthy of admiration

### THE FORMAL DUCHESS

A new member of the royal lineup at functions, Sarah, above, attends the Remembrance Day ceremony at the Cenotaph, Whitehall, with King Olav of Norway, the Princess of Wales, Princess Anne and the Queen Mother. Top left, switching on the Christmas lights in Regent Street, and, bottom left, attending a dinner at the Savoy.

and affection came from her own husband at the Guildhall luncheon for the new Lord Mayor of London last November, when the Duke of York made his "marriage is wonderful" speech.

"Sarah is vivacious, cheerful, outgoing, vibrant," he said. "She sparkles, radiating warmth and a sense of fun." The combination of all these qualities was unique, he said, only to be found *over there*—looking across at his wife. "There is another word I can use," he added, "but I'm not going to say it." Could he mean love?



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THE SPECIAL EDITION RENAULT MONACO



# ANY OTHER BUSINESS...

A compilation of notable royal quotations, new portraits, controversial events and matters arising during the past 12 months. Spitting Images by Fluck & Law.

**EDWARD** LEAVES THE **MARINES** 

decision to quit his Royal Marines' commando training course after only four months in January was for him an exceedingly painful act, but for his father and for the élite corps he had chosen to join it proved a bitter disappointment

For the Duke of Edin burgh, the Marines' hon orary Captain-General his son's decision smacked of weakness, of unwillingness to go through with what he had begun, and as such was strongly disapproved of by a man with a pathological aversion to failure. The Duke's real concern, however, revealed in a

leaked letter he wrote to the Marines' commandant-general, was that Prince Edward would find difficulty in adjusting to an alternative career, and might drift into a lengthy period of

For the Marines the presence of a royal prince in their ranks was an insurance policy for their own survival. The tiny corps, part of the Royal Navy but with an infantry role, has faced the threat of abolition under successive cost-saving and rationalization schemes by the Ministry of Defence, and has retained its separate identity only through some occasionally fast political footwork by its most senior officers.

Before he left, the Prince had long and undoubtedly anguished discussions with his commanding officer and with his father, but the final decision was entirely his. The Prince had shown sufficient promise on a preliminary course for potential recruits for the Marines to pay his way through Cambridge University, and when the crunch did come both

The placing of two mentally retarded cousins of the Queen in a Surrey mental institution more than 40 years ago was revealed in the press in April. Katherine and Nerissa Bowes-Lyon, nieces of the Queen Mother, were taken to the Royal Earlswood Hospital in 1941 and, according to Burke's Peerage, died many years ago. Three other sisters, cousins of the Bowes-Lyons, were admitted to of the aristocrats' handbook.

the same hospital on the same day. However, three of the five women, including Katherine, were discovered to be still alive-the Queen Mother had been informed of this five years ago. Members of the Bowes-Lyon family said there had been no coverup and blamed incorrect form-filling, probably by the sisters' mother, when giving information to the compilers



Princess Margaret, photographed by her former husband Lord Snowdon, before she left for a visit in May to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Their marriage was dissolved after 18 years in 1978.

his peers and superiors in the Corps were at pains to point out that the 22-year-old Prince had had no trouble in coping with the physical hardships of the training

That he quit after only four months when he could have seen out his vear's course and resigned with honour and a coveted Green Beret, is an indication of how much he disliked the mental régime, the humiliation and apparent mindlessness, the dedication to creating efficient survivor-killers, that marks out the Marines as an unusual, prized fighting

Edward wished to emulate, perhaps exceed, the military exploits of his brothers Charles and Andrew. which may have been an arrogance, on his part. But those who allowed him to join the Marines, a force which has little time for gentlemen, did not advise him as well as they might have done. His decision to cut his losses won public approval for it was itself an act of considerable courage

ALAN HAMILTON



### ANY OTHER BUSINESS...

Prince Philip, talking to an audience of peers and MPs at the House of Commons on conservation and world population control, claimed multicoloured condoms might encourage people to use them. In some countries, he said, different colours are used for various ceremonies "yellow ones when you're happy and black ones when in mourning". As President of the World Wildlife fund, Prince Philip visited the Wolong research centre in China where he named a three-month-old panda Lam Tian. Both he and the Prince of Wales continued to be accused of hypocrisy by the League Against Cruel Sports for their views on hunting as, for instance, when Prince William was taken on a pheasant shoot.

## FRESH PAINT

f two new royal portraits completed in the past year, Richard Stone's painting of the Queen Mother shows her in formal attire in the golden anniversary year of her Coronation on May 12, 1937 in Westminster Abbey. On a specially prepared wood panel, the "unofficial" oil painting measures 15 inches by 11\frac{3}{4} inches, and a full-size version has been commissioned by the Worshipful Company of Painter-Stainers.

It is Richard Stone's third portrait of the Queen Mother—his first was in 1973 when he was aged 22, on a commission from the Royal Anglian Regiment. He says, "She gave me one sitting for this portrait at Clarence House. As a subject she is intriguing. I actually prefer painting older faces to younger ones. Older people tend to be more confident with themselves, less self-conscious. They are more accepting of the way they look."

Stone, who has also painted Princess Margaret, Princess Michael of Kent and Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, says, "I chose formal clothing for this portrait. It had to be a costume that one would instantly

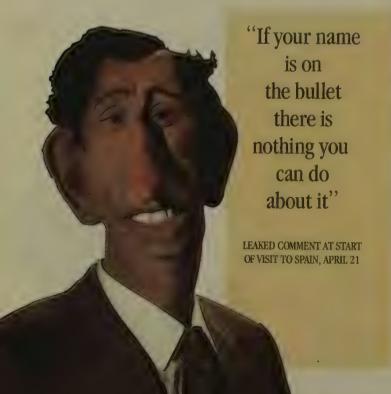
identify with the Queen Mother."

The portrait of the Princess of Wales by Richard Foster was painted in the main drawing room at Kensington Palace. It measures 45 inches by 35 inches, and was commissioned by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow where it now hangs in an ebony frame. Foster's previous royal subjects have been Prince Philip, Prince Charles, the Duke of Kent and Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester.

He completed the Princess's portrait last autumn after eight sittings. "I just talk to a subject to start with. I painted the head first, roughing in the background," he says. "She was very nice. She saw the picture as it went along."







aptain Mark Phillips announced he will give shooting lessons to rich Americans as part of a series of package holidays under the title "A Sporting Week with the English Gentry", organized by two American travel agencies and costing £6,200. He also agreed to manage a £3 million equestrian centre at Gleneagles and became a columnist for *Horse and Hound* magazine.

# **HISTORY** UNDER HAMMER

he inscription inside the Duchess of Windsor's flamboyant ruby necklace, a gift from the King of England to the woman he loved, read Wallis from her David". That unique combination of the royal and the romantic, the showy and the sentimental, made the auction of the Duchess of Windsor's jewels in Geneva in May the "sale of the century'

Even without the royal connexion, it is a unique collection," said Nicholas Rayner, Chairman of Sotheby's, Geneva, before the sale. Yet in the event, the pieces redolent of royal history broke all estimates, most dramatically on the second day of the sale, when an undistinguished photograph of Queen Victoria in a silver frame fetched £250,000.

Jewels expressing the exuberant taste of the Duchess of Windsor were the star attractions on the first night, held in a circus-striped marquee on the shores of Lake Geneva.

The diamond flamingo, preening tail feathers of ruby, sapphire and emerald, went for £498,000 to an Italian connoisseur who had real flamingos at his palazzo. Cartier's "Great Cats" collection also attracted important bids; the Paris jeweller itself bought for its archives the gemencrusted panther, rampant on a sapphire bauble (£634,000), and the Duchess's most frivolous trinket-a gold enamelled lorgnette, its handle



"Survival, that's the name of the game."

After finishing eighth of 15 runners on Cnoc na Cuille in the Grand Military Gold Cup at Sandown, March 13

Highest price of the evening at a whisker under £2 million was paid by a Japanese watch importer for the flawless white diamond, as big as a postage stamp. London's Laurence Graff bought the more romantic ring: the emerald that Edward VIII gave to Mrs Simpson as an "engagement ring" on the day of her divorce.

That heroine of Hollywood Elizabeth Taylor bought the diamond Prince of Wales feathers, supposedly coveted by the royal family, on a telephone link from her Los Angeles swimming pool. Marvin Michelson, divorce lawyer extraordinary, bought a lattice of turquoise and amethyst in successful beyond all expectation for France's Institut Pasteur, beneficiaries of the jewel sale. The Duke's collection of seals, set with semi-precious stones, were sold for £150,000 a piece to Sam Moussaieff, owner of London Hilton Jewellers, who then paid nearly £1 million for a monogrammed sword given by George V to his son, the Prince of Wales.

Souvenir hunters, hoping to buy a piece of England's history, left defeated by the prices. The Duke's disappointed Scottish regiment saw even a dress sporran, in which the Duke used to store his cigarettes, go under the auctioneer's hammer at 50 times its estimated value.



'No matter how exuberant the caller, Biggins, in future you don't allow anyone to barge in, sink my ducks, fill the bath with leaflets and ask me to dissolve Parliament!'

new biography by Penny Junor published in June, in which he suggests the Civil List should be axed and the roval family should become more self-sufficient, expressed concern during the year about the future of mankind—he later spent three days living the life of a crofter on the Scottish island of Berneray. The Prince emphasized the importance of protecting our "fragile environment" and not letting children become dominated by technology. He also attacked the country's housing problems and said less effort should be concentrated on green pasture and more on inner city slums. Princess Anne expressed similar sentiments in a television film in which, speaking as President of the Save the Children Fund, she said, "There is a pressing need for our work in this country as a growing number of children suffer disadvantage and discrimination."

The Prince of Wales, subject of a



### ANY OTHER BUSINESS . . .

ne of Viscount Linley's recent customers at David Linley Furniture is pop video millionaire Lol Creme who bought a pool table costing several thousands of pounds

Viscount Althorp, the younger brother of the Princess of Wales, joined the American NBC breakfast show *Today* earlier this year as an English correspondent and said, "America is the place for me. It must be better than just sitting back on the estate in Northamptonshire watching all the paintings go to the National Gallery. . . I can start again here—people prejudge me in Britain."

## COPING WITH FLAK

hese have been busy times for "a spokesman for Princess Michael". The Princess toured American talk shows, gave a flurry of interviews at home and published a book that was almost all hers. But her star quality went awkwardly with her lack of royal reserve. Chat shows became incidents, interviews became scandal, and "a spokesman" was left to explain.

Princess Michael of Kent is the

TANCHEN MAN TO THE PART OF THE



most direct of royals, unused to their subtle ways. "I was unsuitable, quite unsuitable as a royal bride," she told the cameras from American ABC. "I am Catholic and I was also the first tall woman to marry into the royal family." She didn't think her royal life had "a tremendous purpose"; charity work "bores me rigid most of the time but I don't want that impression to come across."

Her spokesman said, "It was only for an American audience."

"I have a better background than anyone else who's married into the royal family since the war," she told an interviewer, "excepting Prince Philip."

The spokesman had coped with the flak when the tabloids discovered the SS connexions of Princess Michael's father. But it is hard to deal with a front-page story that your Princess is descended from Dracula, especially when she acknowledges that she is "incredibly controversial".

The scrap-book of plain-speaking made sure the world knew of her book on girls who left their native lands to be royal brides. Princess Michael herself, descended from Austrian barons to a middle-class Sydney suburb, worked her passage to a royal husband with social zeal. "I'm probably in the best position to write about these women."

But when the book appeared,

"It does not look good when such a large proportion of young men joining the Armed Services fail a fitness test, never having played a team game in their lives . . . If team games are no longer to be considered to be an integral part of the process of education, it represents the most radical change in educational philosophy in the last 2,000 years."

DURING A PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH TO THE
CENTRAL COUNCIL OF PHYSICAL RECREATION IN LONDON, MARCH 10

some more established historians found their words had somehow slipped, unchanged, from the research notes of "the thinking man's Princess" into the finished volume. Her historical advisor had insisted on a clause in his contract absolving him from blame if the Princess was careless. And the Princess herself wept, saying she was left on her own, and could not help making mistakes.

The Princess paid thousands of pounds to historian Daphne Bennett, whose biography of Queen Victoria's eldest child is now, at last, listed in the bibliography of Princess Michael's book. "The Princess has been so blatant," said Bennett. "I regard this as a salutary lesson for her."

And that spokesman: "It has been satisfactorily concluded."

MICHAEL PYE

### ANY OTHER BUSINESS . . .



"It's one of the real sports that's left to us:
a bit of danger and a bit of excitement and the horses, which are the best thing in the world"

SPEAKING ON TELEVISION ABOUT HORSE RACING ON ITV'S ROYAL CHAMPION, APRIL 3

The Duke of York and Prince Edward both visited the Palace of Westminster during the year. Prince Andrew took up his seat in the House of Lords in a ceremony unchanged since 1621. Prince Edward had a six-hour private visit to both the Lords and the Commons and also became the first member of the royal family to witness a man being cleared of murder at the Old Bailey. This was in marked contrast to one of Edward's other appearances during the year when he took part in an April Fools' Day prank played on listeners to Radio One which involved his impersonating the flamboyant American rock star Prince.



## GOODBYE BURMESE

t the Trooping the Colour this June, one familiar face is missing—the black velvety nose and aristocratic profile of *Burmese*, the police horse

who for the past 17 years has taken Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II down the Mall from Buckingham Palace to the parade ground.

She has not been replaced. Instead, the Queen from now on will inspect her troops from an open carriage, just as her ancestor Queen Victoria did.

It would have been hard to find a good substitute for *Burmese*. She was a remarkably well-behaved mare, never flinching at the noise of cheering crowds, always moving sedately.

She proved her reliability in 1981

when a 17-year-old youth fired a starting pistol filled with blanks at the Queen. The Queen went chalk-white, and *Burmese* gave a couple of faltering steps, then both of them carried on as if nothing had happened.

Like her mistress, Burmese was not born to her job. The little black foal that was born on May 21, 1962 at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police breeding centre in Saskatchewan was destined to be an ordinary police horse. Then in April, 1969, the Mounties sent over the RCMP Musical Troop to Windsor Horse show. Its leading horse was Burmese, and at the end of the show she was given to the Queen.

She worked as a police horse for most of the year, but it was at the Trooping ceremony that *Burmese* came into her own. She was trained to take a side-saddle by Sylvia Stanier, niece of a royal equerry, and rehearsed so that she knew where to stand on the parade ground.

Every year in preparation for the ceremony *Burmese* would be ridden side-saddle by Miss Stanier to get her used to the different saddle. The day before, her seal-skin dark coat would be washed with an apple-scented shampoo. With oiled hooves and a shining coat she would proudly walk down the Mall bearing her Sovereign.

Retired from the Trooping ceremony, *Burmese* is still working as a police horse with her rider Sergeant Robin Porter. She is too old to be ridden to violent demonstrations, but she helps with crowd control at the Changing-of-the-Guard.

"The Queen can look out of the window at Buckingham Palace and see her horse below," said a Scotland Yard spokesman. And as the military band plays "Colonel Bogey", *Burmese* pricks up her ears, remembering her part in the glories of the past.

CELIA HADDON



he Princess of Wales pulls a playful stunt on the Prince during a visit to the set of the Bond film *The Living Daylights* at Pinewood Studios

# Invariably, those of listinguished character are impeccably dressed.

To us, how a bottle of Laurent-Perrier Champagne looks is almost as important as ow it tastes. Or, put another way, what is utside must be an absolute reflection of that is inside. (And inside this bottle is tur pink champagne, Cuvée Rosé Brut, renowned the world over for its finesse, lelicate colour and fruity bouquet.)

Consequently, each and every bottle s individually finished and 'dressed' by

hand, by craftsmen. So while each bottle of Laurent-Perrier Champagne may for years lie maturing in a dark cellar, it will never see the light of day unless it's properly dressed.





Laurent



# Dinners

Princess Anne

London Unive a dinner held last night for

the uni welcomed

officers. T

London Unive March 4: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning visited Marconi Defence Sys-

tems at Stanmore.
Miss Jane Walker-Okeover,
Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain Niall Hall were in attendance.

vice-chance' KENSINGTON PALACE March 4. The Prince of Wales, President, The Prince's Trust, this morning at Kensington this morning at Kensington Harold Palace received Mr Harold Haywood and Mr Paul Boateng.

Afterwards, His Royal High-ness, Board Member Component wealth Development Corp oration, received Mr A. Boyd and Mr. Scotes

The Princess of Wales this

The Princess Fashion Ser
morning visited Fashion Ser
wices for the Disabled, Saltaire

vices for the Disabled, Shipley, West

Workshops, Shipley, honour

Afterwards, Her Royal







# DIANA'S ADVANCE TEAM

It makes no difference whether royal family occupies a curious the princess is touring a small factory in Yorkshire or having lunch with the President of Italy, every outing is planned with the precision of a military operation. It has to be. The Princess of Wales, like all the members of the royal family, is a prime target for terrorists and the lunatic fringe.

there is another, less tangible

two-fold position, partly on a pedestal, partly as a cosy extension of their own households. Maintaining this peculiar equilibrium is the task of the royal producers, alias equerry, private secretary, ladies-in-waiting, personal protection officers and so forth. They must stage a show Security is the main reason for '(royal visits have a strong theatrithe precise programming, but cal element, after all) in which the star behaves like a friendly one. In most people's minds the neighbour who has just dropped

in for a chat, while at the same ières in Leicester Square to pretime leaving the spectators in no doubt that they have just brushed shoulders with a member of the most respected monarchy in the

Every royal visit begins with a letter. The Prince and Princess of Wales receive some 3,000 invitations a year of which Diana personally accepts 120, and almost as many in tandem with her husband. They range from engagement, two, sometimes state visits to glitzy film prem-

school play groups in Perthshire. The decision whether to accept is taken at two annual planning meetings in July and December, attended by both the Prince and Princess along with members of their secretarial staff. Anyone hoping to bag the most popular young couple in Britain should book early to avoid disappointment-a year at least for a UK

three, years ahead when it comes

The fixed dates in the royal calendar, such as garden parties, Ascot, the Cenotaph ceremony and the state opening of Parliament, form the framework of the Princess's diary. All other visits must be slotted around these. Whenever possible the Princess likes to be at home in time to see Prince William off to school and back in time to play with both her children before they go to bed. And now school speech politely discouraged.

to arrangements for foreign trips. days, nativity plays and sports days are becoming sacrosanct in her busy diary. It is the task of the royal secretarial staff to sift the 3,000 letters and suggest possible

A royal visit lasts between 45 minutes and two hours, longer if lunch is included. One optimistic host wanted Prince Charles to visit seven separate places in less than two hours. Such whistlestop programmes have to be



Left. The Princess of Wales goes through the finer details of a forthcoming engagement with her lady-in-waiting, Ann Beckwith-Smith, and equerry, Richard Aylard, in her sitting room at Kensington Palace; below, during the planning meeting pictured on previous page.



reception line is that those who are retiring by nature might not get a look in otherwise? "Don't worry," says Aylard. "the Princess of Wales has a talent for spotting the shy ones who are hanging back. She always makes a point of singling them out."

We are heading into Bradford station. Both men put on anonymous blue raincoats. "The game I like playing," says the big burly bodyguard whose mournful expression, reminiscent of a basset hound, is not that of a man who goes in for parlour games, "is seeing how many people we can collect in our retinue by the time we've finished. You wait and see. It could be anything up to 30." Aylard is studying the provisional programme drawn up by Yorkshire's Lord Lieutenant. When Mrs Thornton, project director of Fashion Services for the Disabled, received the acceptance from Kensington Palace, she was advised to liaise with the Lord Lieutenant who, as the Queen's representative, handles the local

side of the visit. "I hope there'll be enough space for good pictures," says Aylard, who seems to be thinking one. "In my experience," says

Surely the advantage of a Peters drily, "the most attractive route is the shortest route." Quite often timing goes astray because the local police have enthusiastically cleared all normal traffic, which makes the royal party early.

As we drive we discuss technical matters, how many housing estates adjoin the factory, which gives some idea of the crowds. how many entrances the factory has, how long it will take to get back to North Street. The royal aides reminisce nostalgically about past visits.

Sometimes the recce itself produces ideas. When they were working out the details for the Italian tour a couple of years back, they heard a young Canadian student practising on the organ in the church of San Miniato in Florence, one of the places the Prince and Princess of Wales had on their itinerary. They were so impressed they invited him back to play for the actual visit. "What's the Lord Lieutenant like?" someone asks. "Second-generation peer, brewing family, takes the job seriously, has an office and a very efficient full-time secretary. Her name's Mrs Wheelhouse."

We have driven into an unprepossessing car park facing a large institutional Victorian building, once a mill. For 15 minutes we discuss where the royal car will stop and where precisely the Princess will alight. There are 14 of us at this stage, including Lord Ingrow, the Lord Lieutenant, and a striking woman in a powderblue ski suit and white stilettos. That must be the super-efficient Mrs Wheelhouse. Aylard is looking at Mrs Thornton's list for the receiving line. He shakes his head, "It will have to be pruned ">>>

→ Charles relishes off-beat events like the sheep show at Giggleswick where there were more sheep than people and he almost passed unnoticed among the dedicated shepherds.

Organizations of which Diana is either patron or president, some 30 altogether including Dr Barnardo's Birthright, the London City Ballet and the National Rubella Council, take precedence over others but the palace tries to play fair. Significantly, invitations to the much publicized social side of the charity world, the balls, galas and premières, are accepted sparingly. The royal family prefer lower-key engagements where

the Centre for the Deaf in Leeds.

The popular belief that Diana naturally inclines towards engagements featuring children is a fallacy. She does not automatically go for the playgroup, school or baby-unit combination. It was at her insistence that she visited the first special Aids unit at the Middlesex Hospital and she personally expressed a desire to see the small but totally dedicated Fashion for the Disabled enterprise in

Once an invitation is accepted Anne Beckwith-Smith, the Princess's permanent lady-in-waiting, writes to the organizers asking for a draft itinerary and briefing real work gets accomplished, material. Considering the numsuch as on Diana's recent visit to ber of places she has visited,

of briefing notes that she has digested, Diana must be one of the best informed young women in the country.

So how exactly is a royal visit planned? Let us take the one Diana made to West Yorkshire in March this year. It is unlikely that anyone

glancing at the two tall men having breakfast in the first-class dining car of the Intercity 125 to Bradford would have guessed their purpose: They wear dark suits, one has a briefcase, but somehow they do not look like businessmen. For one thing they are talking too quietly, none of the usual brash banter of the

people she has met and volumes company expenses. With their heads almost touching across the table they could be planning a bank robbery or a likely combination for the jackpot at Kempton Park. No such luck.

The larger of the two is Inspector Alan Peters, one of the Princess's two personal protection officers, the other, slighter, younger, with a punishing short, back and sides is Lieutenant Commander Richard Aylard RN. her equerry. They are conducting the recce that precedes every royal visit, be it to Japan or Jarrow. And they are having problems—transport problems.

On March 4 all five aircraft of the Queen's flight, three fixed-British Rail yuppie tucking into wing and two helicopters, are in bacon, eggs and sausage on use. Most visits more than an

hour's drive from London involve aircraft. "It cuts out so much red tape," Peters explains. Wherever the royal car travels, the county police are responsible for its security. They provide escorts at every county border. If the Princess were to drive to Yorkshire, some half dozen police forces would have to be alerted, putting normal police business into turmoil. No chief constable wants trouble on his patch so there could well be over-reaction in terms of police protection.

It looks as if Diana will have to travel up overnight on the royal train which means alerting British Rail as soon as possible. And, of course, confidentiality is of paramount importance, particularly when choosing a suit- fresh paint.

Aylard handles the social side of visits. "The first thing we generally need to do," says Aylard, "is cut down the numbers on the receiving line. It's understandable that everyone wants to shake the Princess's hand but six to eight is the best number. Any more and the welcoming party just becomes a queue of meaningless faces." The Princess dislikes endless handshakes and cocktailparty exchanges. She is happiest in a proper conversation with people, over a cup of coffee. Yes, instant is perfectly acceptable. The royals do prefer to visit people and places under normal conditions: they hate the smell of

able siding for the overnight stay.

Peters deals with security.

aloud. Placing photographers is one of his chief preoccupations. One of the most important aspects of a royal visit is that it should get maximum media coverage. "Where exactly will the royal train stop?" he asks the station-master. We are met outside the station by two men from the Bradford Central Office of Information who are also acting as co-ordinators. "We were trying to work out the most attractive way to get from here to Shipley," says

The Princess of Wales leaving
the Fashion for the Disabled workshop
in Saltaire, Shipley.
Accompanying her are Inspector
Alan Peters, her lady-inwaiting, Mrs Max Pike, and the Lord
Lieutenant and the Chief
Constable of West Yorkshire.

→ a little I'm afraid ..."

The group moves into the factory and stops in the workroom. Five elderly people in wheelchairs are working at tables in an area little larger than a kindergarten. They are being shown how to cut out and sew clothes to fit their particular needs. One man is working on something that could be a large book jacket. "They're leg warmers," he says proudly. "You wouldn't know this, but sitting in a wheelchair all day can make your legs very chilly." His wife in the wheelchair next to his is working on altering a brassière. Were they looking forward to the royal visit? No need to ask. The expression on their faces tells all.

Suddenly, blindingly, the importance of royal visits becomes clear. Forget all that nonsense about Diana's hemlines, butterfly stockings and blonde highlights. The sunshine that she brings into ordinary people's lives is incalculable.

But there is no time for sentiment. Aylard is clucking around like a mother hen, working out where the Press will stand. "If we put the wheelchairs here instead of there, they can get their pictures, back out through the fire



exit, leaving the rest of us to have coffee." Pity the poor cameraman, out in the cold once more. Aylard has had worse problems than this. There was the visit Diana made to an intensive-care baby unit where the only way to get pictures was through the window. Memo to hospital: Make sure windows are clean.

We move outside. A quick head count reveals we are now up to 21. Peters should be enjoying his game, but he is too busy discussing another idea of using Shipley station a few yards from the factory instead of Bradford for the arrival of the royal train. What if it rains? Could the Princess walk the short distance in comfort? Maybe there could be

a contingency plan. "No," says Aylard, "they're messy. Stick to one." Shipley station will do if British Rail can be persuaded to let the royal train arrive on the opposite platform. If it rains Diana can carry an umbrella. Next to princesses carrying babies, picture editors like princesses carrying umbrellas.

We are heading for the second half of the programme, the Centre for the Deaf in Leeds. Lord Ingrow is in the car now and tells us about a useful little book outlining royal protocol entitled *A Guide for Lord Lieutenants*. Earlier Peters was telling us about a certain nameless Lord Lieutenant who, when wearing his Gilbert and Sullivan ceremonial regalia for the first time, got his spurs tied up in the car mat and, when the door opened, fell flat on his face.

The atmosphere has become noticeably more relaxed. While Aylard clucks around worrying about press positions at the Centre for the Deaf, Peters is regaling the local police, who regard him as something of a Hollywood star, with anecdotes. There was the time he had to drive a Maserati through the night the 400 miles from Bari to Venice during the Italian tour to make sure the carabinieri had got all their preparations right. There was his 10 day crash course in skiing so that he could accompany the Waleses on a winter-sports holiday in Switzerland. "Mind you," he tells them sternly, "it isn't all roses. Long hours, long absences from home, late nights.

Aylard has pretty much rearranged the draft itinerary proposed by Martin Smith, the Centre's director. He insists that Diana should have a quiet time absolutely on her own with the deaf students, learning a new technique in sign language. That way she will really be able to communicate. And isn't that the whole point of the visit? Mr Smith agrees. Also, says Aylard, the serious side should be dealt with first. Afterwards she can go up to the bingo hall and socialize.

"What about her seeing the trophy room full of prizes won by deaf people in national competitions?" asks Mr Smith. "It would be so important for their morale."

"Certainly," says Aylard, "but the trophy room is too cramped for reasonable access. Why not put the trophies on the billiard table in the bingo room so that she can see them on her way in?"

Smiles all round. When Aylard finishes his stint as a royal equerry, he will have no problem getting a job in the diplomatic service. As a grand master in tact he is unbeatable.

Time for a sandwich, a quick glass of wine, a last-minute check-list, and we are back on the train to London. "Three weeks ahead for a recce is about the ideal time," says Aylard. "That way people don't have time to come up with brilliant new ideas for changing the itinerary."

"You can say that again," says Peters sitting back in his seat. "Right, who's buying the first round. I think we deserve it"





the Majesty the Queen, wearing the Imperial State Crown, in a photograph taken by Cecil Beaton after her coronation in 1953. The crown was designed by Garrard who have been responsible for creating and maintaining state regalia since 1843.

# THE CROWN JEWELLERS

A glittering array of jewels, clocks, silver, china and original gifts lies within the elegant showrooms of Garrard in Regent Street. They are the official crown jewellers, but they remain a family firm where visitors are welcome to browse or buy, no matter how small their purchase.

#### BY SIMON HORSFORD

The appointment of Crown Jewellers is no sinecure and for the past 144 years Garrard & Co have been honoured to hold this position under successive sovereigns. It carries with it the special responsibilities for advising on and maintaining the crown jewels—both those kept on public view at the Tower of London and others in the royal collection.

One of their most important repairs followed the funeral of King George V in 1936 when, as was noticed in *The Illustrated London News* of the time, the Maltese cross at the top of the Imperial State Crown fell off in the later stages of the funeral procession which brought King George's body

from King's Cross station to Westminster Hall. The cross, containing a sapphire said to come from the ring of Edward the Confessor, had become detached because of the vibration of the gun-carriage on which the coffin, surmounted by the crown, was carried. It was picked up by the Captain of the Guard and subsequently Garrard devised a new method of fixing so that such an accident could never happen again.

The firm's history dates back to 1722 when a young goldsmith, George Wickes, registered his mark at Goldsmiths' Hall in London. For a time, after working in the City, he was involved in a partnership with a

jeweller, John Craig, in Norris Street in the West End but in 1735 he broke away and set up his own business in Panton Street—then a very prosperous part of London.

Wickes was already establishing himself as a source of good plate and was conveniently situated for St James's Palace and Leicester Square where Frederick, Prince of Wales lived. The Prince was a frequent purchaser and Wickes set up "the King's Arms and feathers" in that first year in his new premises to indicate royal patronage—the crown also being incorporated into a new mark at Goldsmiths' Hall. In one of the oldest ledgers kept by Garrard the

⇒ entry on March 24, 1735 against the name of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales reads "To a black Eboney Handle for tea kettle and a Button for a teapot 0s. 0d".

A master of the rococo style of the time, Wickes could be compared favourably with craftsmen such as Paul de Lamerie and Paul Crespin. The Prince of Wales proved to be a good, paying customer and a number of other entries can be found in the ledgers against his name. But by 1737 the King, George II, enraged by his son's extravagance, banished him to Kew leaving many debts.

Wickes, meanwhile, continued to supply the peerage and the wealthy, and the business expanded. He took on apprentices. In 1747 Edward Wakelin became a partner and adopted the new fashion for fine and complex engraving. The firm prospered under various partnerships and there was little change in their standing as prolific suppliers of plate to the nobility or as masters of rising young goldsmiths until 1792 when Robert Garrard was employed.

Garrard was a hardwareman who had worked for the company some years before and he registered his own mark on August 11, 1802. He was succeeded in 1818 by his three sons Robert, James and Sebastian. Under Robert and his brothers the firm became known as "Robert Garrard & Bros" and expanded rapidly during an era when English silversmithing was at its height.

Queen Victoria appointed Garrard to the coveted position of Crown Jewellers in 1843. At her favourite jeweller she ordered many fine pieces, some of which are still part of the royal collection today.

In 1850 the East India Company marked its 250th anniversary by presenting the Queen with the Koh-i-noor diamond which has subsequently been maintained by Garrard. A duck's egg of a stone weighing 191 carats, it was originally supposed to have weighed 787 carats. According to legend the stone dates back to the early 14th century when it was in the possession of the Rajah of Maiwa. It then became one of the precious jewels of the Mogul emperors until 1739 when Nadir Shah of Persia obtained the diamond after invading Delhi—on seeing it he

is supposed to have cried "Koh-i-noor" (mountain of light). He was eventually assassinated and the stone fought over for many years, eventually ending up in the Punjab. When the state was annexed by the British in 1849, the East India Company took the stone as partial security for the Sikh wars.

The diamond, then valued at \$276,768, was displayed at the Great Exhibition of 1851 but many people commented on its lack of lustre and in view of the criticism it was decided to re-cut the stone from a rose cut to a shallow brilliant. This delicate operation was undertaken at Garrard by skilled cutters brought over from Amsterdam. An article in The Illustrated London News of July 24, 1852 noted that "A steam engine of 2-4 horse power was erected to help assist in the operation . . . the parallel of which has not occurred in Europe for at least a century." The Duke of Wellington rode to Garrard on a white charger and helped cut the first facet of the diamond. The work took nearly two months and reduced the size to 109 carats.

The ILN of September 18 reported that "it has proved to be, without doubt, a gem of the finest water, and is now, perhaps, the most valuable diamond in the world". Afterwards, acceding to the wishes of her Indian subjects, Victoria wore the diamond as a personal ornament. From this probably came the superstition that only the Queen could wear the stone—part of the history involves brothers blinding brothers—and no King of England has ever worn it.

Garrard continued to flourish and in 1870 Queen Victoria turned to them for a light state crown. It was traditional in style, mounted in silver and gold with diamonds taken from a fringe necklace. It is said she preferred it to the Imperial State Crown because it was less clumsy and, as it was ordered for her own personal use, she did not have to go through the awkward procedures of getting it out of the Jewel House.

By the end of the 1890s Robert Garrard's nephew, James Mortimer, took over the business but he died shortly after and was succeeded by his eldest son Sebastian Henry. As Crown Jewellers and Goldsmiths Garrard were responsible for the regalia and plate at the coronation of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra in 1902. They carried out a number of modifications. Because the King was still recovering from a serious operation, it was necessary to avoid all risk of strain and fatigue and the very heavy St Edward's Crown which dates from 1660 was not used for the occasion. This was the first time the Koh-i-noor was worn by the Queen Consort as Victoria decreed that it should be part of the Crown Jewels. It was set in Queen Alexandra's crown.

Alexandra continued the royal patronage of Garrard and showed a taste for neo-Romantic jewelry with delicate lace motifs of ribbons and bows. She also began a fashion for choker necklaces—a style which the present Princess of Wales has followed. The reign also witnessed the presentation of the Cullinan dramond to King Edward VII on his 66th birthday by the Transvaal government. The diamond, found in the Premier mine in South Africa, had been named after the man who discovered the mine in 1902, Sir Thomas Cullinan. It was the largest lump of gem crystal ever found, weighed 3,106 carats and was bought by the Transvaal government for £750,000.

In 1908 the King sent the stone to Asschers in Amsterdam for cutting and the yield was nine major gems and 96 small brilliants. The two largest were retained for the crown jewels (as the King had accepted it on behalf of himself and his successors). Edward VII died two years later and so it was for the coronation of George V that Garrard adapted the Imperial State Crown to take one of the jewels—the smaller of the two main diamonds weighing 317 carats known as the Second Star of Africa. The Cullinan was inserted at the front of the crown and the Stuart Sapphire, dating from the 13th century, was moved to the back. The other larger Cullinan diamond—the First Star of Africa—weighing 530 carats was put into the Sceptre with Cross which symbolizes the sovereign's temporal power as ruler of his or her people. It was originally made for King Charles II.

For the coronation of George V in 1911 Garrard were also commissioned to make a crown for Queen Mary. Again it was traditional in form and set with the Koh-inoor and the third and fourth Cullinan diamonds. The Koh-inoor has now been replaced by a large oval crystal and the Cullinan diamonds are in the personal possession of the Queen and are referred to by the royal family as granny's chips. (Queen Mary clipped them together and wore them as a brooch.)

Another commission soon followed as in the same year the King decided to attend the Delhi Durbar in India. The Persian word literally means a grand court and this particular one was in celebration of the coronation of the King. Maharajahs sent some of their most precious stones to Garrard for them to make the Imperial Crown of India—at a cost of \$60,000—as the constitution forbids the Imperial State Crown leaving the country. A representative from Garrard accompanied the King and Queen on HMS Medina to care for the crown during the trip—it has not been used since.



THE POOR OLD KOH-I-NOOR AGAIN!

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The Duke of Wellington's visit to
Garrard in Panton Street for the cutting of the
first facet of the Koh-i-noor diamond
on July 16, 1852 was amusingly captured by
caricaturist John Leech in Punch



The double staircase of Sicilian marble is an impressive feature of the elegantly spacious Garrard showrooms in Regent Street which have been extensively refurbished to provide improved display facilities

Queen Mary was an enthusiastic patron of Garrard which had now moved to Albemarle Street. She established a grandiose imperial style which continued throughout the reign. One of the Queen's most famous jewels was an elegant bow-knot tiara from which hang 19 drop pearls made up for her by Garrard in 1914. Some of her own jewels were used for the tiara which originally had a second row of enormous upstanding pearls. It was later worn by the present Queen who gave it to the Princess of Wales soon after her marriage.

The coronation of King George VI in 1937 following the abdication of Edward VIII provided another opportunity for Garrard to display their unique skills. They remade the Imperial State Crown and they also designed a crown for Queen Elizabeth, now the Queen Mother. It was unusual in that it was made of platinum and the arches can be removed and the circlet worn alone. The principal diamond, set in a Maltese Cross at the front, is the Koh-i-noor and it remains in the Queen Mother's crown to this day. Queen Mary noted in her diary at the time, "To Garrard's to see the jewellers working on the resetting of Bertie's and Elizabeth's crowns-most interesting."

The royal association continues as strongly as ever. Garrard adapted the Imperial State Crown for the coronation of the present Queen—the shape of the arches was altered to reduce the total height. More recently they supplied the engagement rings for both the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York. A sapphire and diamond cluster ring was commissioned by Prince Charles, and an oval ruby set cluster-style with drop diamonds was commissioned by Prince Andrew.

Garrard are also responsible for cleaning and maintaining all the official state regalia. Once a year a team of jewellers visits the Jewel House at the Tower and, surrounded by armed policemen, will clean the jewels in traditional fashion using jeweller's rouge and the special skills and expertise of their craft. The operation takes about two weeks during February when the Jewel House is closed and includes the cleaning of royal items such as the Maundy Dish which dates from 1660. Particular items are also cleaned before all state occasions.

In 1946 Henry Garrard died and, as he had fathered no sons, the company decided in 1952 to amalgamate with another well-established firm, the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company founded 1898. The name of Garrard was retained and the firm moved to 112 Regent Street.

The showrooms were extensively refurbished last year with the ground floor redesigned to give a greater feeling of space (the showcases are all moveable) and many mouldings have been restored or replaced. The shop façade is part of a Grade II listed building. Inside, the huge double staircase of Sicilian marble remains a most impressive feature. There is certainly much to see in the Garrard showrooms—fine jewelry, antique and modern silver, watches and clocks of many periods, sporting, civic and commercial trophies of all kinds.

The building also houses all the Garrard workshops. These include the jewelry and clock and watch workshops, the design and engraving departments and the specialized departments where the jewels, watches and silver are purchased from all over the world for Garrard's international clientele. The silver workshops are situated in Clerken-

well. Henry Phillips, head of the jewelry workshop, was involved in re-setting the Imperial State Crown for the present Queen. Some of the equipment is more than 100 years old and it takes many years of apprenticeship before a craftsman can become fully qualified.

One of the features of Garrard is the precious metal, mineral and gemstone castles built by William Tolliday. Towers, turrets and parapets in gold and silver shoot up from lakes of lapis lazuli and agate in fairyland creations. Only three or four are made each year and there is a long waiting list.

Sporting trophies form a major part of Garrard's work, and the Special Commissions department is well worth visiting. One of the many trophies commissioned was a towering ewer made by Robert Garrard for the Royal Yacht Squadron. Since 1851 it has been known as the America's Cup after it was won by the schooner *America*.

This team of designers headed by Alex Styles continues to make many of the world's most famous sporting trophies—they are responsible for the Epsom Derby cup every year, they have made the Royal Ascot Gold Cup on many occasions.

The 1923 Royal Ascot Gold Cup, presented by King George V, who as King Emperor ordered his cups in 18 carat gold, is for sale in the Garrard showrooms and weighs 96 ounces.

Another recent addition in the refurbished Regent Street shop is a new gift department which offers a range of items priced from £10 to more than £7,000. Briarwood veneer and leather briefcases, decanters, desk calculators, ice buckets, shaving kits and Herend china elephants are among the wealth of items for sale.

# WHO'S WHO AT THE PALACE

The Royal Household employs about 350 people, 200 of them as domestic staff. Celia Brayfield looks upstairs and downstairs to discover who does what at Buckingham Palace.

Somewhere in Yorkshire is a Jobcentre which occasionally has a most unusual position to offer. The job description is standard-light domestic work, mildly unsocial hours, unionnegotiated pay and conditions, free uniform, free works canteen, a pension, training if necessary and the possibility of promotion.

It is a living-in job for an employer in London who claims to observe all the laws on employment but who cannot be taken to court for breaking them. The successful applicant will be interviewed by the Housekeeper at Buckingham Palace, and will sign not only a contract but also an undertaking never to tell what it is like to work for the Queen.

Romantically, Buckingham Palace is seen as the home of the Queen and the royal family. In reality, it is also a museum, a stately home, a hotel, a suite of function rooms, a garage, an equestrian centre, a public relations consultancy and above all the head office of a company with some 400 employees and interests in 18 countries.

The people who work for the Queen are known as the Royal Household although there are dozens of anachronistic exceptions to the rule. Some members of the household hold purely honorary titles, such as that of the Queen's Waterman and Bargemaster. Other titles have a fine historic ring and are totally misleading-Women of the Bedchamber are nothing to do with the royal sleeping area, and the Page of the Backstairs turns out to be a distinguished senior servant most likely to be found taking care of Her Majesty in her private rooms.

The Royal Household is estimated to employ about 350 people-not all of whom work there. In addition, some of the hardest-working servants of the Queen—such as her detectives, her telephone operators and decorators who meticulously paint the Palace walls—are not part of the Household, but are employed by outside institutions. In fact the number of people regularly working in the Palace, is

these are domestic staff, of whom only about 10 come into regular contact with the royal family.

Those born and bred outside the small world of aristocracy, landed gentry and the services, from which almost all senior members of the Household are recruited, might detect a feudal note in the atmosphere. The also about 350. About 200 of titles are archaic, and the division

of responsibility sometimes less than logical. The Crown Equerry, for instance, might be better described as the Transport Manager. He is deputy to the Master of the Horse, runs the Royal Mews and is therefore responsible for horses, carriages, cars, and planning the routes which the royal family will follow on their travels. Another odd job-

description is that of the Flagpalace post.

man, a soldier from the Household Division whose first responsibility is to run up the Royal Standard when the monarch is at home, but who also heads the security team which checks the

Residual traces of elaborate court language still flavour conversations. "The Queen is

the general sense of travelling, rather than out of the country. Most noticeable of all is the hierarchy of the Household, which is divided into three echelons, in each of which is a pecking order of Byzantine complexity.

At the top are the Members, roughly equivalent to company directors in status. For them are

abroad" may mean "abroad" in reserved appropriate privileges, such as use of the Palace swimming pool when it is empty of royalty, or the loan of an Old Master from the royal collection for their office. They are listed in Debrett. Below them are the Officials, or executives, and below them the Staff, the clerks, maids, footmen, pages and other servants whose ceaseless \*\*\*

Members of the royal family and the royal household gathered in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace to see the Duke and Duchess of York off on their honeymoon.





## WHO'S WHO AT THE PALACE

activity maintains the machinery of the monarchy.

At 6am the maids will have begun cleaning, making the pil-grimage from fireplace to fire-place that has begun the domestic day in great houses for centuries. An hour or so later a footman may be taking the corgis for their morning walk in the Palace gardens, while in the mews one of the 90 maintenance staff will be polishing the lustrous coachwork of one of the five royal Rolls-Royces, which are always washed by hand.

Staff eat lunch in the cafeteria. They are recruited by the Housekeeper or the Master of the Household, Rear Admiral Sir Paul Greening, for the most part through ordinary procedures such as agencies, advertisements or Jobcentres. Another legacy from the service element in the Household is that every person's duties are written down. Most Staff belong to the Civil Service Union which negotiates their rates of pay at levels comparable to those in the Civil Service, and invests their pension fund.

Besides the full-time staff, the Palace employs temps of all kinds. State banquets call upon the silver-service skills of agency staff several times a year, and spring cleaning necessitates the employment of temporary cleaners.

Some of the "Temporary Lady Clerks" in the Garden Party Office are in fact permanent staff, but these annual disturbances, at which a total of 9,000 people are entertained at a time and the Mall is jammed with their cars for hours, mean that a small army of temporary catering staff arrive from J. Lyons & Company, accompanied by the tea, cakes and sandwiches they will serve and the cutlery and crockery required. At Christmas, a Lyons team also takes charge of the Staff party, to ensure that the occasion is a real holiday for the Palace workers.

Other temps have rarer skills. Although some staff are retained to maintain the pictures, furniture, china, glass, library and royal stamp collection, and one man has the sole job of winding the 300 Palace clocks each day, these precious possessions sometimes need special attention, for which the Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, or the Surveyor of the Queen's Works of Art, may ask a gallery or museum to recommend an expert.

Lowly as their status may be, some members of Staff have enormous responsibility. The Yeoman of the Gold and Silver Pantry has to count out and count back every item of glittering plate used at state banquets. The Yeoman of the Glass and China Pantry cherishes the plates and glasses used at least 80 times a year for entertaining. The wine cellar, stocked by the Master of the Household upon the best professional advice, is supervised by another Yeoman, while the Travelling Yeoman sees the royal luggage on and off trains, boats and planes.

The two Pages of the Backstairs are servants very close to the Queen, whose general responsibility is to wait upon her and do whatever she asks. Perhaps the most famous member of Staff, however, is Bobo Mac-Donald, the Queen's personal maid and dresser, who has served her since earliest childhood.

At dawn on the morning of King George VI's coronation, Bobo made the young Lilibet put an eiderdown over her dressing gown to keep warm as she watched the crowds gather to cheer her father; during the Blitz, Bobo still shared the Princess's room; the morning of her wedding-day, Bobo brought Princess Elizabeth her morning tea.

Bobo attended Prince Charles's christening, got the blame for the Queen's refusal to wear first the New Look and then the mini-skirt, and is not seriously expected to retire, although nowadays a team of assistants help to lay out the clothes, jewels, hats, shoes and accessories that the Queen will wear. This is a complicated job. The Queen's public wardrobe is

planned 18 months in advance and logged in a diary so that no garment is worn twice for the same audience. She can use four pairs of gloves a day.

The fact that the Palace is more of an institution than a home is underlined by the number of essential services which are provided from outside. Each member of the royal family is guarded around the clock by a team of three SAS-trained detectives from the Royal Protection Squad of the Metropolitan Police. The fabric of the building is kept in repair by the Department of the Environment, whose work is apparently not above criticism since the Queen's hairdresser complained about the electrical wiring.

The piper whose bagpipes begin each morning at 9am comes from one of the Scottish

"The five royal Rolls-Royces are always washed by hand."

regiments, and the guards whose changing enthrals the tourists are provided by the Household Regiments of the Army. The Palace has its own post office branch, supervised by a Court Post Master, and its own telephone exchange whose executives are also responsible for other electronic communications to and from the royal family.

The most senior people in the Royal Household will be appointed by the Queen herself, usually from her personal knowledge or from word-of-mouth recommendation from close friends or family. The Lord Chamberlain at present is the Earl of Airlie, Princess Alexandra's brother-in-law, and the Countess of Airlie is a lady-in-waiting.

Ladies-in-waiting are particularly important to the Queen and the female members of the royal family who can sometimes feel isolated among a senior Household which is predominantly male. Their prime role is to be companions and to smooth the social path of their Queen or Princess, carrying posies, writing thank-you letters, remembering birthdays and, above all, making conversation. They live with their families, are never divorced and work a rota system governed by the seniority of companion required for each royal engagement. At leisure in the Palacewhich they rarely are—they can use their own chintzy sitting room, and eat lunch in the Members' Dining Room. Ladiesin-waiting are not paid, except for two who act as personal assistants to the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York.

Overlord of the Royal Household is the Lord Chamberlain, a job which a past incumbent described as "similar to that of a part-time chairman of a large company with a single active shareholder". The managing director, however, would probably be the Queen's Private Secretary, whose department is the most important in the Palace. Every document which the Queen sees must pass through his hands, and his consent is necessary for every visitor.

The politicians, diplomats, industrialists, artists and scientists who meet the Queen always remark on how well she is informed, and for this continuing supply of knowledge the Private Secretary's department is largely responsible. To this agency also belongs the credit for the atmosphere of mystery which so successfully protects the royal family from public curiosity. Despite the relentless assaults of Fleet Street, the Oueen and her children live among the huge apparatus of their public lives with more freedom and privacy than many lesser celebrities. If Buckingham Palace is not quite a real home, it is at least a most efficient organization for a Head of State O

# SALLY MITCHELL

## fine arts

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## HUNKIN'S VIEW OF MONARCHY

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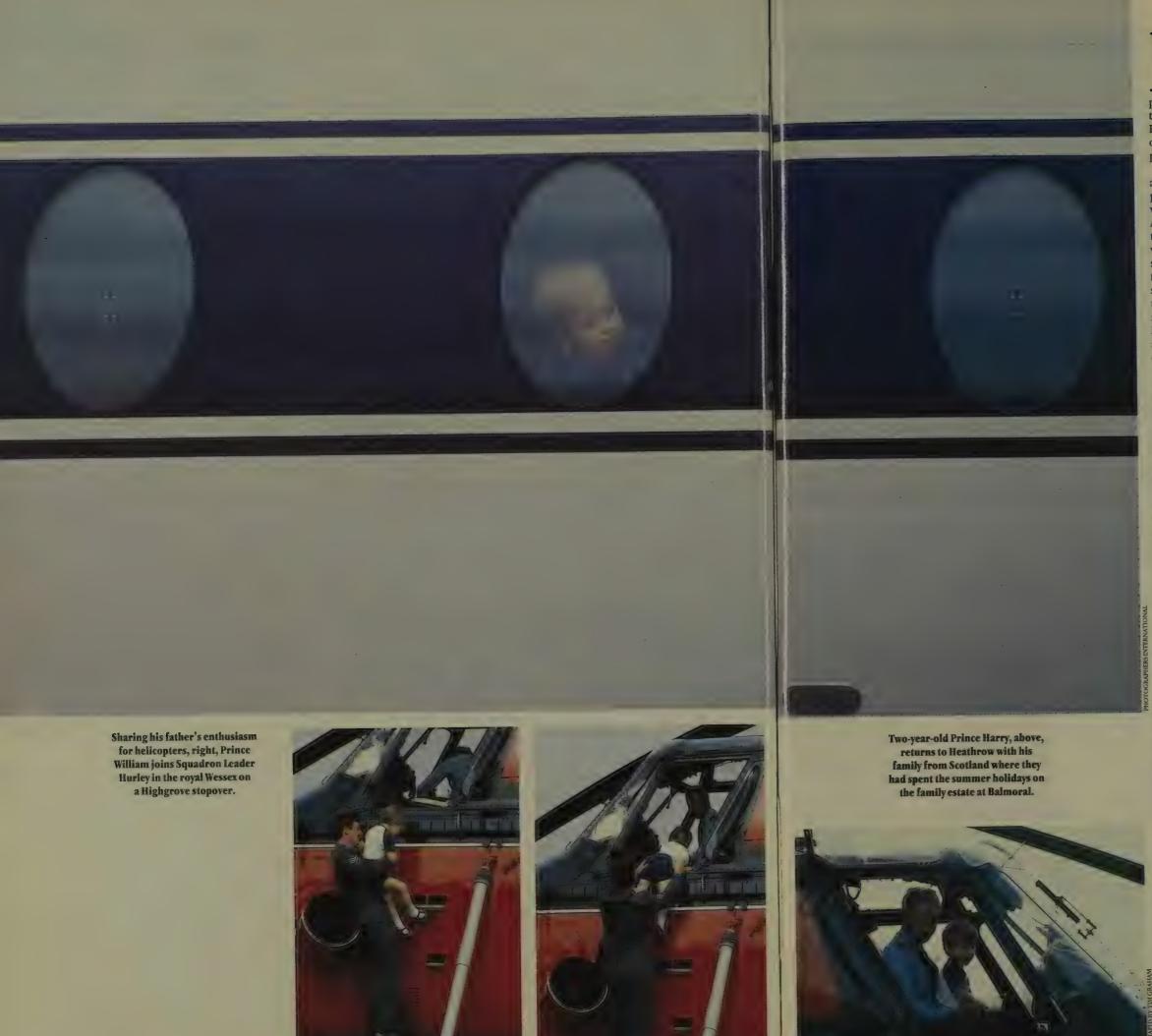
A year in the life of the young prince. His pranks included crashing his pedal car and hanging his brother out of a window. Public appearances were more sober: left, after his first day at school; right, on the climbing frame at Highgrove; and, below, playing with Harry and his mother. Overleaf, further exploits in a

busy year for the brothers.

# JUST WILLIAM ... and Harry







Prince of Wales to address his elder son, as he habitually does, as Willie Wombat; the wombat is a slothful, peaceable creature, much given to sleeping for most of the day. Even Prince William's mother occasionally refers to him' in public as The Tornado.

The four-year-old Prince gave an entertaining and impromptu public performance during the wedding of his uncle Prince Andrew in Westminster Abbey in the summer of 1986, fidgeting with the trousers of his Victorian sailor-boy page's outfit, searching for its non-existent pockets, screwing the chinstrap of his hat under his nose, talking animatedly to the young Laura Fellowes, looking pointedly bored, and confidently studying his order of service upside down.

As the newly married and newly created Duke and Duchess of York left Buckingham Palace on their honeymoon, the Queen had to dash forward to prevent her spirited grandson from following the horse-drawn landau right out of the Palace yard and into the street.

Visiting the Shetland Islands a few days later, the Princess of Wales told the crowd during a walkabout that her elder son had done very well in the Abbey, considering his age, but she did admit that he was "a bit of a prankster" Among the princely pranks

recorded during the year were the hanging of his younger brother out of an upstairs window at Windsor Castle (causing safety catches to be fitted on all the nursery windows), his mysterious half-hour disappearance from Highgrove, later to be discovered hiding in the larder quietly guzzling a bottle of lemonade, and his decision to own Shetland pony, Smokey, as horses and hounds dashed past the Highgrove gates.

Worst of all, while driving his pedal car, a specially-made scaled-down version of a Jaguar XJS cabriolet, around the grounds of Highgrove, he propelled it into a brick wall and seriously dented its front wing, from driving. Embarrassingly, the incident occurred shortly after he had been made the honorary six millionth member of the Automobile Association.

Prince William's boundless self-confidence was on public display again in September, when a television documentary on the private life of the Prince and Princess of Wales opened with a ing at Miss Mynors' nursery. \*\*\*

t is really quite unfair of the shot of a Queen's Flight helicopter landing at Highgrove to speed the Prince of Wales to a day's engagements, but without its regular pilot, Barry Kirby.

"Where's Barry, then?" demanded the young Prince, feigning disappointment but knowing full well that a show of interest would earn him a few minutes seated at the controls.

Also starring in the same documentary was the two-year-old Prince Harry, clinging adoringly to the coat-tails of his boisterous brother and sporting a nasty scar across the bridge of his nose. Viewers might well have assumed that the rough-andtumble with William had got out of hand, had not the commentary revealed that poor Harry had walked smack into the edge of a table

Such public appearances remain relatively rare for the young princes, as their parents strive against the odds to give them the privacy and security of a normal home life. As much time as possible is spent at the family's country home at Highgrove in Gloucestershire, with its 350 acres of garden and farm. There, under the tuition of groom Marion Cox, both children have learned to ride Smokey the pony. Prince Charles enjoys nothing more than conducting William round the estate, to count the sheep and learn the rudiments of what it means to be not only a farmer and landowner, but Duke of Cornwall, a title William will one day inherit.

Charles himself has said that the young Harry is the quieter and gentler of the two, perhaps the inevitable qualities of a younger brother, and his father likes to take him by the hand and lead him round the Highgrove garden where, by his father's own admission, they talk to the plants follow the Beaufort Hunt on his together. But such privacy and security is not easily achieved, particularly as the Prince and Princess so often have to abandon their children to undertake official visits abroad.

Nor can the best efforts of his parents entirely avoid some of the major traumas of a child's life. like his first day at school. The moment attracted a great deal of forcing his mother to ban him publicity, but a co-operative press corps subsequently left the nation's number one pupil decently alone—at least until Christmas when he played his obligatory part in the school nativity play.

The Prince and Princess scoured London for a suitable pre-preparatory school that William might attend after finish-



Country life in Gloucestershire for Prince William, above, leading his Shetland pony, *Smokey*, and Prince Harry, right, at home playing in his American-made Wendy house.



» On the recommendation of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, who had sent their young son Lord Frederick Windsor there, they chose Wetherby, a boys-only establishment of 120 pupils, and fees of £785 a term, at Notting Hill Gate, conveniently close to Kensington Palace.

Prince William, in his grey raincoat, cap and red tie, went willingly to school, to be received by the headmistress, Miss Blair-Turner. He came out after his first morning looking perfectly happy and clutching a brightly coloured collage he had made.

A less happy scene awaited him at home where Barbara Barnes, his nanny almost from his birth, had been dismissed. The official explanation was that, with her charge now at school, her job was done, but it was clear that there had been a difference of opinion. The Princess was reportedly angry that Miss Barnes had spent a holiday in Mustique with her former employers, Lord and Lady Glenconner, and had been received as an old and respected family friend.

At the same time'strain appears to have crept in between Miss

Barnes and her employers. With no formal training, Miss Barnes apparently found it difficult to have been given full charge and responsibility for the children at times, and to have their mother take full charge at others. The Prince of Wales, whose view of child rearing is conventional, is also said to have preferred someone stricter to keep the energetic William in check.

Miss Barnes was replaced by a more conventional nanny: Ruth Wallis is hospital-trained, and came with the highest references from her former employers, Prince and Princess Michael of

It must have been hard for a four-and-a-half-year-old, already trying to come to terms with a new school, to cope with and to understand. By sad coincidence, it was not long afterwards that the Prince of Wales heard news that his own nanny of 30 years ago, Helen Lightbody, had died at her home in Scotland at the age of 79 after a lifetime of royal service. One of the wreaths at her funeral was from the charge she reared with such care and sound Scots sense O



## HAVING SOLD HIS GRANDFATHER, HE GAVE HIS DAUGHTER AWAY.

It's only natural to want the best for your children, especially on their wedding day.

But these days, to send your daughter down the aisle in anything approaching style can be a massacre in morning dress for your bank balance.

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On October 14, 1886 Queen Victoria's Private Secretary, Sir Henry Ponsonby, wrote to the Prime Minister advising Lord Salisbury that it was the Queen's intention to proceed in State to Westminster Abbey on June 21 the following year to give thanks to God for her prosperous reign

of 50 years.

Parliament voted £17,000 for the cost, including the construction of galleries to accommodate some 10,000 people in the Abbey, and the day was declared a public holiday by Royal Proclamation which commanded her Majesty's loving subjects to observe it as a special day and "to order themselves accordingly". It was an occasion that combined intense patriotic fervour with an expression of remarkable personal loyalty to the Queen who had reigned for 50 years but whose public appearances had greatly diminished following the death of the Prince Consort 26 year earlier. Even for the jubilee celebrations the Queen wore black, and her diary recalls her sadness that she had to sit alone during the service in Westminster Abbey, without her beloved Albert at her side.

On Monday, June 20, 1887, the actual date of the 50th anniversary of her accession, Queen Victoria awoke early at Windsor Castle, hurrying her dressing, in order to take breakfast with her youngest daughter Princess Beatrice and her son-in-law Prince Henry of Battenberg at Frogmore in the castle grounds. She then drove through the "beautifully decorated" town of Windsor to the station for the journey to Paddington and on to Buckingham Palace. Along the route she was greeted by enthusiastic cheering crowds and, at the Palace, found royalty from all over the world waiting to welcome her. There were Kings and Queens and Princes and Princesses from Europe; from farther afield, the Queen of Hawaii and members of the royal families of Japan, Siam and Persia.

Luncheon was served in the

large dining room which was being used for the first time since the death of the Prince Consort. That afternoon the Queen received ambassadors who presented letters of congratulations from their respective sovereigns and states in celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

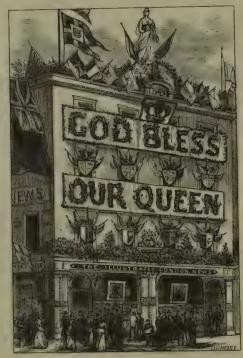
In the evening Queen Victoria gave a state banquet for her royal and princely guests and for her own large family. It was a glittering occasion. Some 71 Kings, Princesses, Queens, Princes,

Royal Highnesses, Serene Highnesses, Grand Dukes and Duchesses assembled in the Bow Room. The Queen was attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Steward, and the Earl of Latham, Lord Chamberlain. The men were resplendent in their uniforms and the ladies all exquisitely dressed. The Queen was escorted to the Supper Room by the King of Denmark and sat between him and the King of the Hellenes during dinner.

Afterwards everyone retired to the ballroom where the band of the 1st Life Guards were playing. The Queen circulated among her guests and then slipped away to bed for a good night's sleep having completed 50 years on the throne.

Tuesday, the Jubilee holiday, was another beautiful day. Some of the vast crowd who waited outside Buckingham Palace early in the morning caught a brief glimpse of the Queen as she drew back the curtains in the Chinese Room, where she breakfasted, to look at them and, no doubt, at the weather. After breakfast there followed a small family ceremony when she made her grandsons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, personal aides-de-camp.

Queen Victoria left Buckingham Palace at 11.30 in an open landau pulled by six cream horses. She sat, protecting herself from the glare with a sunshade, alone on one side with her eldest daughter, Princess Victoria, \*\*->



Above, the splendidly decorated Illustrated London News office at 198, Strand. Right, Henry Campotosto's oil painting, Putti with a jubilee portrait of Queen Victoria, on show until June 26 in an exhibition at the Fine Art Society.



\* the Crown Princess of " Prussia, and her daughter-in-law, Princess Alexandra, the Princess of Wales, on the other side. Behind her, on horseback, rode nine grandsons, and grandsonsin-law, five sons-in-law, and her three sons-the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, Following this procession were several more coaches carrying her three other daughters, her three other daughters-in-law, her granddaughter, as well as one granddaughter-in-law.

The route was up Constitution Hill, through the Arch at Hyde Park Corner, down Piccadilly past Trafalgar Square, along Northumberland Avenue, turning right on the Embankment and into Parliament Square to the



he had suffered the crush of the enormous crowds attracted by the Golden Jubilee.

Abbey where she was received by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London with the Dean and clergy in attendance.

As the Queen entered the Abbey, the National Anthem was sung by the large congregation composed of members of both Houses of Parliament, foreign ambassadors and other distinguished guests accompanied by the large choir. To Handel's Occasional Overture, the Queen processed slowly up the nave into the choir. The thanksgiving service which followed included the Te Deum set to music composed by "my darling Albert" and an anthem specially written and dedicated to Her Majesty by Dr J.

F. Bridge, organist of the Abbey. After the service the Queen returned to her carriage and the long procession started on its way back to Buckingham Palace in warm sunshine through great cheering crowds and richly decorated streets by way of Parliament Street, Whitchall, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, St James's Street, Piccadilly and down Constitution Hill. She did not get back

to Buckingham Palace until 3 o'clock, and it was 4 pm by the time the Queen and her guests sat down to luncheon in the Supper Room. Afterwards she took the salute from the balcony of the Bow Room as 600 sailors from the Royal Naval Guards of Honour marched past on the Palace Lawn. Later, in the magnificent Blue Drawing Room, she

impressive silver and gilt table centrepiece, and presents from all the other royal guests. The Queen was ready for a rest prised soup, three choices of fish,

received a present from all her

children and grandchildren, an

and retired to her room to lie on lamb, duck, venison, beef and the sofa. She opened some of the chicken with vegetables and many telegrams that had been cherry pudding and ice-cream. arriving from every part of her realm and was deeply touched by so many messages of loyalty and

For a second banquet for the assembled royal families, she wore a dress with rose, thistle and shamrock embroidered in silver. Again she was escorted into dinner by the King of Denmark, but this time her other companion at table was the King of the Belgians. The menu com-

There was also an extensive side table with cold meats and salads. King Christian of Denmark proposed the Queen's health and the Prince of Wales proposed the health of all the royal guests. Throughout this great feast the Band of the Royal Engineers played a selection of music.

After dinner there was a diplobehind." Wednesday was another fine matic reception in the ballroom, and then the Queen, "half dead day, starting as before with breakfast in the Chinese Room. with fatigue", sat in what she Later in the morning Victoria found Queen Victoria's described as her rolling chair and

was then taken into the Chinese

room to try to see the fireworks

and illuminations, but could not

see much so retired to bed. Later

she concluded her journal entry

for this memorable day with the

words: "Felt truly grateful that all

had passed off so admirably and

this never-to-be-forgotten day

will always leave the most grati-

fying and heart-stirring memories

was rolled back to her room. She visited her aged aunt, the elderly Duchess of Cambridge, widow of George III's seventh son Adolphus, at St James's Palace.

After another large family lunch party the Queen gave Jubilee medals to the assembled royalty and received Jubilee presents from the royal households in the Ballroom. There followed a presentation by a deputation of 210 ladies from the Women's Jubilee Offering of Great Britain and Ireland. Three million ladies in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales had raised £70,000 to











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>>> Jubilee Institute for Nurses and to provide the £10,000 for an equestrian statue of the Prince Consort in Windsor Great Park. They presented her with a pearl and diamond necklace and earnings at a cost of £5,133 out of the £70,000. Moving on to the Picture Gallery, the Queen received more deputations and presents before resting in her room with a cup of tea and recording in her journal that she "was greatly touched and gratified".

Late in the afternoon Queen Victoria left Buckingham Palace for Windsor and, on the way, attended one last Jubilee celebration in London.

From 11 am some 30,000 children from the Board Schools and other elementary schools in London had been assembling in Hyde Park. Those from the north of London had rendezvoused in Regent's Park and formed five "brigades" of 2,500 each from the City of London, Finsbury, Marylebone, Hackney and Tower Hamlets. Each brigade leader was mounted on horseback and accompanied by a bugler from The Queen's Westminster Rifles to sound the advance and halt when required. Each pupil wore an identification badge showing his group and assembly point.

They marched to Hyde Park escorted by their teachers in a long winding procession down Marylebone High Street, Thayer Street through Manchester Square and along Duke Street, then making the hazardous crossing of Oxford Street into Grosvenor Square and entering Hyde Park by the Grosvenor Gate. As they arrived the massed bands played while the children found their respective tents and enclosures staked out with flags. Those from the south of London formed up in St James's Park before marching off to their final positions in Hyde Park.



Nelson's ship, *Victory*, fires a royal salute at Portsmouth on Jubilee Day.

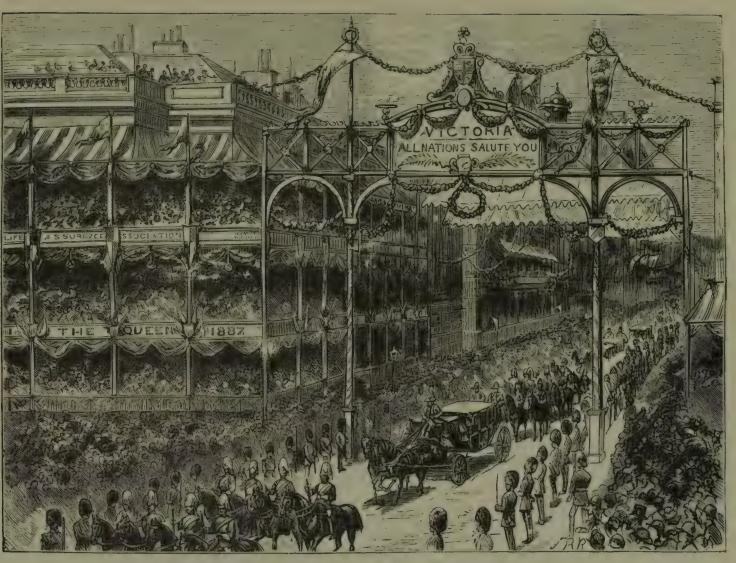
On arrival in the park the children were given buns and milk and each was presented with a commemorative Jubilee beaker made by Doulton & Co of Burslem, Staffs, to the order of the Prince of Wales. While awaiting the arrival of the Queen they were entertained by 20 Punch and Judy shows, eight marionette theatres and nine troupes of performing dogs, ponies and monkeys. To amuse themselves the children were given 1,000 skipping ropes, 10,000 gas balloons and 42,000 other toys.

The Queen left Buckingham Palace at 5.20 pm escorted by a Captains Escort of the 1st Life Guards and by the Officers of the Indian Contingent. She was accompanied by Princess Victoria, and her brother-in-law the Duke of Saxe Coburg & Gotha, her second son the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess, her daughters Princess Helena, Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice and her grandchildren, Prince Albert Victor of Wales and Princess Victoria of Prussia.

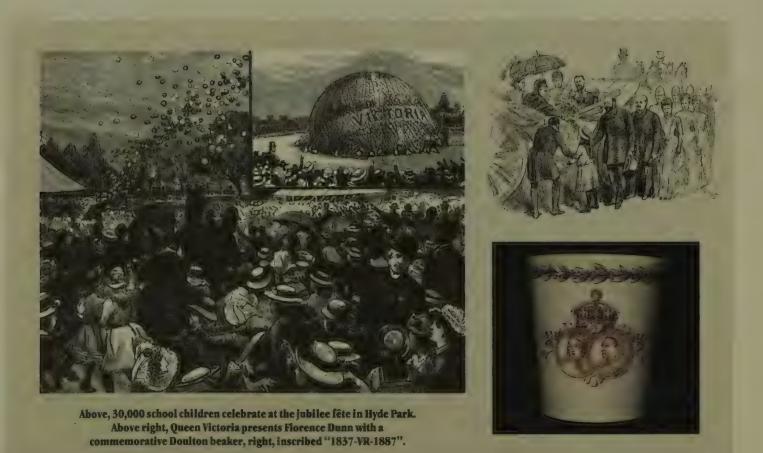
At the entrance to the park the royal procession was received by the Duke of Cambridge, Ranger of Hyde Park, before driving through the rows of assembled school children. The Queen's carriage halted in the middle of this great gathering and she was received by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Kings of Denmark and Greece and those who had helped organize this enormous party.

The children sang "God Save the Oueen" accompanied by the massed bands. The wife of the chairman of the London School Board, Mrs Lawson, presented a bouquet, and finally the Prince of Wales presented Florence Dunn, aged 12, to whom the Queen personally gave one of the commemorative mugs. After Mr Lawson was presented Her Majesty moved off to the singing of the 100th Psalm through the remaining columns of children to Paddington Station and thence by train to Slough and Windsor Castle, where a torchlight procession of Eton boys weaved around the quadrangle and sang

An exciting and very moving three days of Jubilee Celebrations in London had ended. Days which as Queen Victoria recorded that evening in her journal "will ever remain indelibly impressed on my mind, with great gratitude to that all-merciful Providence, who has protected me so long, and to my devoted and loyal people. But how painfully do I miss the dear ones I have lost!"



The huge stand at the English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association's offices, Regent Street, bore the slogan: "Victoria, All Nations Salute You".



# TOLDEN SOUVENIRS

# ...and what they're worth today

These items all enumemorate the 1887 Jubilee, Comments and values for china, jewelry and glass are by Duncan Chilents of the Collectors Department at the auctioneers, Phillips. Of the books pictured, he says, "They are generally underpriced at the moment and are a good area for investment." Teapot. On its other side is a partrait of Queen Victoria with the flags of England, India, Canada and Australia, Value £60-£80. Sugrenir silver brooch, £50 £10. Octagonal plate made by Wallis Gimsden, Burslem, Staffordshire. The inscription under the portrait reads "Victoria Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India was born on 24th May, 1819 and ascended the throne on the 20th June 1837". A common item, very popular today, Value C40-C60. Plate made by the Royal Worcester Porcelain Factory and presented to the old people of Workester at a Jubilee dinner given by the Mayor of Worcester, Another common piece. High quality porcelain and good printing. Value C50 C80. Glass tumbler made as a souvenir of the Royal Inhilee Exhibition in Manchester, Value £20-£50. Ladies' silver bracelet. Little value. The Queen's Riethday-Book by Mary Dunbar, published in London, 1887, with a Jubilee dedication. Silver souvenir broach. China Loving Cup made by Wedgwood. The inscription around the bottom "For drinking nor beloved Queen's health in commemoration of the 50th Year of Her Majesty's Peaceful Reign 1887" On the reverse the origins of drinking health. A good item of high quality. Value £150-£200. China candle holder. Value D10-D60. The Life and Times of Queen Victoria by Robert Wilson. Published in four volumes by Cassell & Co, Landon, 1887. Queen Victoria and the Royal Family, by Reverend Henry Wundenck, Published by Juseph Toulson and Elliot Stock, London,

The Queen's Resulve; A Jubilee Memorial, by Reverend Charles Bollock, Published by flomewards Publishing Office, Lundon, 1887.



# THE CORGISTORY



ithin the walls of Buckingham Palace and Clarence House, the most secret of lives are those of the royal corgis. Like all members of Britain's top family, they are much photographed and much publicized, yet their real goings-on are little known.

It can now be revealed that these four-footed royals have frequent love affairs with commoners and even liaisons of a kind that a genealogist would label with a bar sinister. The corgis' family tree, compiled for the first time from careful study of the Kennel Club archives, reveals their active love lives.

Dashing studs like Kaytop Marshall or Svottholme Red Ember of Lees have caught the bitches' fancy. Yet, despite their From childhood, the Queen's favourite dogs have been corgis—she is pictured right, at the age of 10, with Dookie and Jane. The current corgi clan includes three "dorgis".

Celia Haddon reveals the facts.

long-winded titles, these dogs are just commoners from ordinary kennels. Moreover, it says something about dog-world snobbery that, while the royals stick to simple names like Foxy and Brush, mere outsiders have these Ruritanian names.

But it is not the titles that caught the corgis' eyes. These little royal dogs have shown a

consistent preference of a different kind. Not for them the tricolour corgis of the modern show ring. Rich foxy-coloured hair is the way to a royal corgi's heart.

The lives of the Palace dogs are narrow ones. They spend a great deal of time in each other's company as they travel between their four homes, Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Sandringham and Balmoral. Trains, cars and even planes—they take them in their short-legged stride.

They are frequently joined by the other royal canines. Diamond, Spark, Myth, Fable and Kelpie from Buckingham Palace get on well with Ranger and Dash from Clarence House, home of the Queen Mother. Indeed, they are closely related. Spark is the mother of Diamond, Ranger and Dash as well as corgi Apollo who lives with Princess Anne. Kelpie, Myth and Fable are their cousins, having as a common ancestor, the matriarch of the royal corgis, Brush.

This intimacy accounts for the odd dogs out, Piper, Chipper and Harris. They are fully royal but not fully corgi—testament to the dashing charms and long



\* silky locks of Pipkin, Princess Margaret's former miniature dachshund who conquered the hearts of no fewer than three royal corgis, Sweep, Jolly and Spark. The human royals call these three "dorgis"

Just as rumours plague the Queen, so rumours abound about the royal dogs. Can it really be true that Ranger and Dash have real little beds with pillows and blankets at Clarence House, and that they are fed not just meat but cabbage by the Queen Mother? And if it is true (to borrow a question from television), how do they feel about this peculiarly British diet?

The Buckingham Palace corgis and dorgis are rather luckier. When the Oucen is at home, a footman brings a tray of meat (rabbit is their favourite), gravy and dog biscuits, with several empty dog bowls. A plastic sheet is put on the carpet, and she herself mixes each individual dog's dish, says royal biographer on the Prince and Princess of Robert Lacey. Fortunately for the Buckingham Palace Eight there is no mention of cabbage.

Rumours of a feud between the Queen and Princess Michael dringham Labradors, used by the of Kent are the fiction of gossip columnists. But there is probably truth in the rumours of ill feeling dors are not pets, but working between the Palace corgis and dogs. Yet almost any photograph Princess Michael's cats.

For one thing, some of Princess Michael's seven cats have a pedigree undoubtedly superior to the corgis'. Indeed the breeding of her seal-point Siamese, Magi, probably goes back to Victorian times. Compared with Siamese, corgis are newcomers recognized by the Kennel Club only in the 1920s. One indication of the seriousness

Buckingham Palace. The corgis' strong feelings simply would not allow it. Indeed, it may well be necessary to keep the royal canines strictly apart from the feline newcomers of the Kent family. Most corgis, unless they have been brought up with them, chase cats in the same way that their ancestors chased cattle. The royal corgis have also been known to chase sentries-or rather to bite them. In 1954 a Buckingham Palace sentry had to have treatment for a septic leg wound after being bitten by one of the royal dogs. The middleaged matron, Susan, then 10 years' old, fell under suspicion. Luckily the royal corgis are not prejudiced against other dogs. Apollo lives happily with Random, Princess Anne's Gascony Hound, and Laura, her lurcher. Being roughly the same size the corgis cannot look down Wales's Jack Russell, Tigger, even though his breed remains unrecognized by the Kennel Club.

Their other pals are the Sanroyal family for sporting assistance. The Sandringham Labra-

of a corgi-cat feud is the fact that of a royal in the countryside there is not a single feline in shows not just corgis but one or two Labradors in tow. These are the royal rent-a-dogs, happy to accompany any family member. It is the Sandringham kennels

which have produced four field trial champions-Sandringham Ranger, Sandringham Slipper, Sherry of Biteabout and her son Sandringham Sydney. One of the Queen's favourite events is the field trials organized by the International Gundog League. In headscarf, wellies and mac, she will walk miles with the competitors, keeping a keen eye on how well the Sandringham Labradors perform.

Her corgis stay aloof from show-ring competition. The only royal-bred dog shown was Windsor Loyal Subject, given by the Oueen to Mrs Thelma Grav, the late corgi-breeder whose Rozavel strain had produced many studs for the royal dogs. Windsor Loyal Subject won two challenge certificates in the show ring, proving that royal corgis (like royal humans) would probably do well in show business, if only it were compatible with their dignity.

Certainly the corgis have influenced the dog world. "I think it's significant that when the royal family took up Pembroke corgis, these, rather than Cardigan corgis, became so popular," says Simon Parsons, editor of Dog World and himself a corgi enthusiast.

These little dogs have also helped the Queen in performance of her duties. They provide a safe uncontroversial topic of conversation, as the Labour politician the late Richard Crossman discovered when he first met Her Majesty for drinks at the Palace.

"In our 10 minutes she talked. as I am told she always does. about her corgis. (Two fat corgis. roughly the same colour as the carpet were lying at her feet)," he wrote in his diary. "She remarked how often people fell over the dogs. I asked what good they were, and she said they were Welsh dogs used for rounding up

cattle by biting their legs.' Crossman, a man who could not understand why people preferred the Oucen to an elected politician like himself, had to score points even with his monarch. "We talked about whether cattle stepped on them. and I said our Suki, a poodle, was much quicker than a corgi at evading cows." Like all politicians' claims, this seems

> The Oucen's love for her red-haired sporty little dogs is in the tradition of the British royal \*\*\*





Six members of the corgi entourage beg chocolate drops from the Queen Mother at Birkhall, in the grounds of Balmoral.

Shadow, left, posed with the Queen at Buckingham Palace for this 1985 portrait takenby Karsh for the Canadian government.

Bracing walk on the beach near Sandringham for Princess Anne and her corei Apollo, right, with Prince Edward and the Duke and Duchess of York.

The Queen, far right. with two corgis, taken by Lord Lichfield in 1972 at Balmoral.





→ family. King Charles II possessed the little spaniels which are now named after him. Queen Victoria had at various times Skye terriers, Scotties, Pomeranians. Pekingese, Maltese terriers, pugs, collies and dachshunds-many of them immortalized by the painter Landseer. Her great, great granddaughter Princess Elizabeth grew up with a whole family of dogs. Her first was a Cairn terrier given to her by Uncle David. Cairn terriers, rather than corgis, might have been the royal dogs had he not abdicated as King Edward VIII.

The York household, in which the Queen was brought up, had a more countrified collection of dogs. In 1936 these included three yellow Labradors, Mimsy, Stiffy and Scrummy, a Tibetan lion dog called Choo-Choo, Judy, a Golden Retriever, and a black Cocker Spaniel, Ben. There were also two corgis, Dookie and Jane. "Our Princesses and their dogs are true friends together," wrote a journalist at the time.





Jet-setting royal corgis arrive in Scotland for summer holidays at Balmoral—and the "dorgi" came too.

But it was the corgis who found their way to our present Queen's heart. Dookie (proper name Rozavel Golden Eagle) was first followed shortly by Jane, who had two puppies Carol and

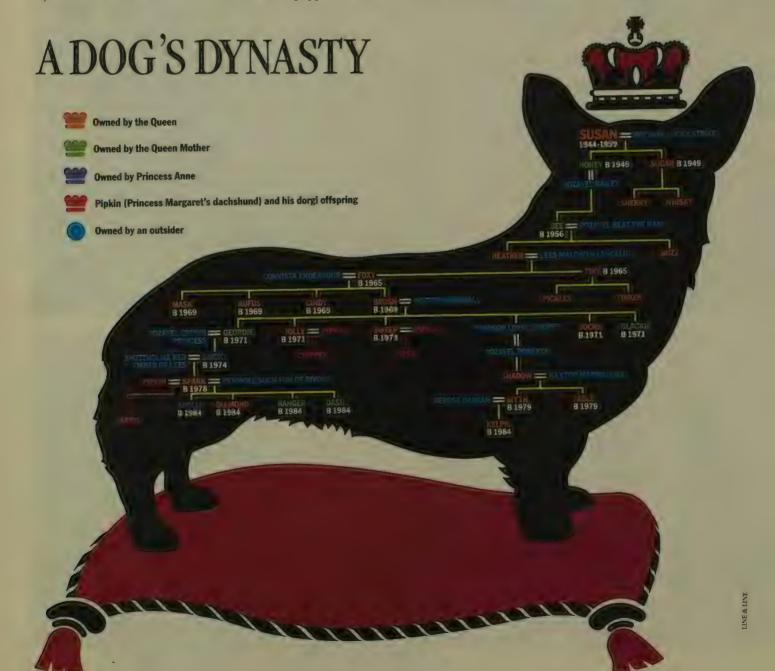
Cracker. This might have been the foundation of a corgi royal family tree, only Carol had to be put down and Cracker was a confirmed bachelor.

It was in 1944, after Jane was

run over, that the current corgi dynasty was founded with the arrival of Susan at the Palace. Five years later she was flown from Balmoral in the royal mail plane and mated with Rozavel Lucky Strike—a stud dog from the same kennel as the original Dookie.

Susan's mistress had by that time founded her own dynasty, having married Philip Mountbatten in the autumn of 1947. The royal pair left London for their honeymoon in an open carriage to drive to the station. Among the rugs and four hot water bottles was the Queen's most loving subject, Susan.

What the corgis provide for the Queen is what all dogs give all owners—loyalty, love, companionship and playfulness. Most of us can find these qualities in our fellow humans. But, for the Queen, playfulness can rarely be found among her courtiers or her human subjects. For fun she turns to small companions with foxy-red coats, pricked ears, and stumpy legs  $\bigcirc$ 



# LONDON NEWS



Queen Elizabeth and Princess Margaret with their parents in 1936, by Marcus Adams.

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# Family Album

Bryn Campbell introduces a selection of royal photographs on show at the Queen's Gallery



impressive accumulation of 50,000 pictures, is at heart a series of family albums. It was started by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert just after they were married, and indeed only a few months after the invention of photography.

Photographers were commissioned to take pictures of the royal family, their homes, their treasures, their pets and even their farm animals. The Queen and her Consort were eager collectors of carte-de-visite portraits which the Prince meticulously arranged according to rank and nationality.

Despite the royal couple's undoubted enthusiasm for photography, no pictures by them appear to have survived. But several other members of the Alexandra, became keen photographers and their work is preserved.

After the death of Prince Albert the character of the collection graphs and related objects from changed. Queen Victoria was more absorbed by her portrait portfolio than by fine art and she extended its range to include interesting people from all walks of life. She also commissioned photographs of royal tours and military campaigns.

The colossal public demand for memorial portraits of Prince Albert highlighted the market for royal photographs and fresh pictures were regularly supplied. royal family, notably Princess Photographers came to be treated more like tradesmen than artists and royal portraits became increasingly formal and stilted.

A selection of 240 photothe royal collection, covering the period 1842-1910, is on exhibition under the title Crown & Camera at the Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace (entrance in Buckingham Palace Road) until the end of this year, except from October 13 until November 24.





Princess (later Queen) Alexandra, pictured top, with her camera (c 1889), was the most talented royal photographer of her day. A book of her snap-shots published in 1908 sold 358,000 copies in 10 days. Above, two of her photographs: a view of the Scottish coast, *c* 1902, and a Russian "big noise", Tsarevitch Alexis, c 1908.



Some of the finest Victorian Some of the finest Victorian photographers recorded royal tours. Francis Bedford accompanied the Prince of Wales on his journey to Palestine and the Near East in 1862. The 172 prints that he later exhibited were considered among his best work. Right, the Prince of Wales (centre) and his party at Capernaum, April, 1862.



Above, this photograph of Prince Arthur, *c* 1857, by Caldesi, one of the royal family's favourite photographers, shows the artistic approach admired by Prince Albert. Right, Prince Arthur wearing fancy dress, photographed in Canada, 1870, by William Notman.







Top, Helen, Duchess of Albany with her children and their cousins, photographed at Claremont in 1890. Above, Princess Louise and Princess Helena, photographed by Roger Fenton, c 1855.

In her memoirs, where does The Duchess of Windsor say she was while listening to King Edward VIII's abdication speech on the radio?

a "I was lying on the sofa with my hands over my eyes . .

b "I was standing in the hall with my hands clenched tightly.'

c "I was sitting in the drawing room with my fingers pulling at my skirt.

d"I was leaning on my dear aunt with my cheeks streaked with tears...

2 Which of these did Queen Victoria describe as "frightful"?

a Boiled sweets

**b** Babies

c Bracelets

d Bishops

3 When the Queen was young, who called her "a marvellous child"?

a Danny Kaye

b Noel Coward

c Dame Margaret Rutherford d Adolf Hitler

4 Which of these is *not* owned by the Prince of Wales?

a Dartmoor Prison

b The Oval cricket ground

c Richmond Park

d Any whale washed up on Cornish beaches

5 The ceremony of the Investiture of the Prince of Wales dates back to:

a 1487

b 1911

c 1518

d 1711

O In May, 1987, the Princess of Wales spoke critically of a design. What was the design?

a The Red Cross hat

b The stiletto heel

c The St John's Ambulance uniform

d The artificial lung

Team the member of the royal family with the role they have played on stage:

a Prince Charles

b The Queen

c Queen Victoria

d Prince Andrew

i Buttercup (HMS Pinafore) ii Aladdin

iii Mr Brownlow (Oliver) iv Macbeth

What did Kings James I, George II, George IV and George VI have in common? a They all stammered

b They were all naturally left-handed

c They all disliked wearing hats d They all had slight limps

Match the following sovereigns with their reactions on hearing of their accession to the throne:

a Queen Victoria

b King William IV

c Lady Jane Grey d King George II

I"I will be good."

ii "Dat is vun beeg lie!"

iii "I shall go back to bed. I have never slept with a Queen

iv "The Crown is not my right and pleaseth me not."

10 Which of these American states was NOT named after a member of the royal family?

a New York

Compiled by Craig Brown

b Virginia

c Georgia

d California

II Which of these pieces of music was not chosen by Princess Margaret as a Desert Island Disc?

a "Rule Britannia"

b "Scotland the Brave"

c "Pomp and Circumstance"

d "16 Tons" by Tennessee Ernie

"Hoosh-mi" was Princess Margaret's childhood word to describe:

a A family argument

b Chopped-up food

c Steam engines

d Queen Mary

13 Pair the following dying words with the monarchs who uttered them:

a "Monks! Monks! Monks!"

b "Let not poor Nelly starve"

c"How is the Empire?"

d "All my possessions for one moment of time"

i King Henry VIII

il King George V

iii King Charles II

iv Queen Elizabeth I

14 What did the Buckingham Palace intruder Michael Fagan request from the Queen?

a The time

b A cigarette

c A natter

d.£5

15 The Duchess of York's private nickname for her husband:

a Huggy

b Fuggy

c Bungy d Fungy

16 The third verse of "God Save the Queen" begins, "Thy choicest gifts in store". What is the next line?

a "On her be pleased to pour"

b Grant us all for ever more' c "Save until the next price-war"

d "Never let desert her shore"

17 Place the following in order of their line of succession to the throne:

a Lord Linley

b The Duke of Kent

c Zara Phillips

d Princess Alexandra

18 Match the royal comments with the places visited:

a "It's like swimming in sewage" b "It looks very damp"

c "It was more like being kidnapped"

d"... awful. I know because I've been there'

i King George V on abroad

ii The Queen on the Niagara Falls iii Prince Charles on St Kilda's, Australia

iv Princess Margaret on visiting Morocco

Who did Prince Charles describe as "artificial and plastic"?

a Margaret Trudeau

b Tricia Nixon

c Carol Thatcher

d Nancy Reagan



What was the dish over which the Duke and Duchess of York fell in love? a Banana flambé b Moules marinières c Fish fingers d Profiteroles

The last nanny employed by the Princess of Wales was: a Susan Barnes **b** Norma Barnes e Barbara Barnes d Rosie Barnes

22 Which of these comedians was present at the Duke of York's stag night? a Kenny Everett b Spike Milligan c Sir Harry Secombe

In an interview in 1979, Princess Anne said that if she was not a Princess, she would have chosen to be:

d Billy Connolly

a A long-distance lorry driver b A nightclub bouncer c A wrestling promoter d A newspaper photographer

24 Who was the first monarch to be addressed "Your Majesty"? a Queen Victoria b King Henry VIII c King William the Conqueror

25 What was the name of the Duchess of Windsor's first husband?

a Earl Spencer **b** Lord Tennyson c John Wayne d Duke Ellington

d Lady Jane Grey

Who is or was Kim Smith-Bingham? a A past boy-friend of the Princess of Wales

b An intruder on the Sandringham estate, 1986 c King Edward VII's valet d A past boy-friend of the

Duchess of York

Which one of these four is not a godparent of Prince William?

a Sir Laurens van der Post b ex-King Constantine of Greece c Prince Andrew d Princess Alexandra

What does the Duke of Edinburgh list in his passport under "profession"? a Landowner b Public speaker c Prince of the Royal Household d Husband of HM The Queen

29 Which member of the royal family has the middle name "Angela"? a The Queen Mother b The Duchess of York c Princess Margaret

d Princess Michael of Kent

30 Which member of the royal family has the middle name "Franklin"

a Prince Michael of Kent **b** Prince Edward

c The Duke of Kent

d Angus Ogilvy

What was the name of the kindergarten school at which the Princess of Wales was a teacher before her marriage?

a Middle Earth b Young England

c Little World d World's End

32 Which one of these animal collections does the Queen a Shetland Ponies

**b** Lizards

c Racing pigeons d Tropical goldfish

33 The Queen's Press Officer, Michael Shea, who left his job earlier this year, has always had a secondary profession. Is he? a A veterinarian

b A thriller writer c A scuba-diving teacher d A rally driver

Who did Prince Philip describe as "on the wane" in 1965?

a David Frost b The Beatles c The royal family d Harold Wilson

Prince Philip's mother, Princess Andrew of Greece, became:

a A croupier **b** A confectioner c A nun d A picture restorer



31 p: 32 c: 33 p: 34 p: p: 32 c. 25 a; 26 d; 27 c; 28 c; 29 a; 30 a; वां 19 भंड क वो डा वो डड वो डड को डई भे 15 c; 16 a; 17 cabd; 18 aiii, bii, civ, 11 c; 12 b; 13 ai, bili, cii, div; 14 b; ci, diii; 8 b; 9 ai, biii, civ, dii; 10 d; 1 3; 5 b; 3 d; 4 c; 5 b; 6 3; 7 21v, bii,

# In Royal Footsteps

Arriving by river, Nina Grunfeld offers a guided walking tour of Kew and Greenwich. Illustrations by Jill Collins

Before exploring the royal suburbs a trip to the National Portrait Gallery is well advised. Arrive bright and early with this article and study the portraits of the royals shown in **bold** type below. It is their homes and lifestyles you will be exploring on the two walks.

It is a good idea to wear comfortable walking shoes. The serious walking begins when you leave the National Portrait Gallery, cross Trafalgar Square and stroll down Whitehall to catch a boat from Westminster Pier.

#### **KEW**

The journey up-river on the Thames from Westminster to Kew is through a semi-industrial and surburban area. On arrival at Kew Pier (1), turn right and walk along the towpath until you see a sign to the Main Gates of the Royal Botanical Gardens (2). Follow it until you reach Kew Green and the impressive iron gates that bear the arms and cypher of Queen Victoria, who gave the gardens to the nation.

Kew's connexion with the royal family began in 1730 when Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of King George II, bought Kew House (later renamed the White House). It was his widow, Princess Augusta, who in the late 1750s began to develop a botanical garden in the grounds. Frederick's son, King George III, united Kew with the neighbouring Richmond Lodge estate, which had belonged to his grandfather George II. Kew was more a family home than a palace and remained the favourite country residence of the royal family until about 1820, when it was replaced by Windsor. Sadly, neither Richmond Lodge nor the White House survives.

On entering the gardens your first conservatory is on the right. The Aroid House (3) was originally one of four pavilions built by John Nash for **King George** IV for Buckingham Palace (where one of them now houses

the Queen's swimming pool). It was moved to Kew in 1836 on the orders of **King William IV** when the east front of Buckingham Palace was enlarged.

Continue to Kew Palace (4). This early 17th-century brick building in the Dutch style was used as an annexe to the White House, and several of George III's 15 children had their rooms here. When the White House was pulled down in 1802, George III and Queen Charlotte moved to "the Dutch House" (which became known as Kew Palace), bringing with them many of the furnishings and fittings you can see there today. The house, the smallest of London's royal palaces, was on a very modest scale for a royal house; but this suited George III's domestic tastes and his dislike of pomp. Queen Charlotte lived here until her death in 1818; since then it has not been inhabited.

Behind the house the Queen's Garden was originally grazing land. Only recently has the towpath been raised and the land redesigned as a 17th-century garden to match the palace, using plants of the period and features such as a *parterre*, a sunken garden and a mount with a rotunda on top. It was named after **Queen Elizabeth II** who officially opened it in 1969.

In front of Kew Palace is a late 17th-century sundial, brought to the gardens from Hampton Court by William IV in 1832 to mark the site of the old White House. George III demolished the White House to make way for a new and grander "castellated palace" but this was never completed: when it was demolished in its turn, in 1828, many of the materials were used in the rebuilding of Buckingham Palace.

To your left is the Orangery (5), built in 1761 for Princess Augusta. It was used as an orangery until 1841, and then as a glasshouse. Today it houses a book and gift shop. A stone beside the Orangery marks the site of Princess Augusta's original

9-acre botanical garden. Two or three of the trees planted by her still survive: the *Robinia pseudoacacia*, planted in 1762, is now held up by wire supports.

An optional detour can be made to the newly built Tropical Conservatory (6) which consists of 10 computer-controlled environments plus mangrove swamps, cloud forests and dry tropical forests. Pay a visit on July 28 to see its official opening by the **Princess of Wales**.

The Wood Museum (7) once belonged to Lord Bute, Princess Augusta's adviser in the creation of her botanical gardens. George III later gave the house to his sixth son, Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge. After the death of the last Duke of Cambridge in 1904, the cottage was presented to the gardens. Today it houses the Wood Museum.

Walk on to the municipallooking Aquatic Garden (8) with its redeeming collection of water-lilies, then find your way to the Rose Pergola (9). Walk through the Herbaceous Ground, used until 1846 as a walled kitchen garden for the royal estate. Immediately ahead is the Temple of Aeolus (10), built by Sir William Chambers in 1760.

Beyond lies the Pond (11). On the far side was and will be the Palm House (12). Unfortunately, it is being rebuilt at present. In front stand replicas of the 10 heraldic Queen's Beasts, the plaster originals of which were placed outside Westminster Abbey for the Coronation in 1953. They represent the various families among the royal family's ancestors.

To the right of the Palm House site is the Water Lily House (13) where tropical flowering plants surround a pool of water-lilies. Continue to the Rose Garden, a garish display of roses in herbaceous beds. A grand avenue of helm oaks lines the route to Syon Vista. At the end you can sit by the river and stare at Syon House (14), the family home of the Duke of Northumberland. Then

turn left through the pine trees to the path marked to Queen Charlotte's Cottage (15). Spot rabbits and pheasants in the unspoilt woodland and pay a visit in spring to see the bluebells.

Dating from 1772, Queen Charlotte's Cottage looks as if it might have been built in the 1930s—until you go inside: the upstairs drawing-room with its tent-like ceiling and bamboo motifs will take your breath away. Built by Charlotte, George III's wife—and paid for out of her private purse—the cottage was designed as a picnic place. The well-documented royal occasion held there was a teaparty to celebrate the double wedding of the Dukes of Clarence and Kent in 1818. Guest of honour was the Prince Regent who built a similar but larger cottage for himself at Windsor, nicknamed the Thatched Palace. A more recent royal occasion was when the Prince and Princess of Wales had dinner there one night. As you walk towards the Pagoda imagine how the cottage looked filled with the warm light of 100 candles.

The 10-storey Pagoda (16) was built for Princess Augusta in 1761 by Sir William Chambers, with balconies by Chippendale providing a magnificent view over the gardens. Sadly, the Pagoda is too unsafe to be open to the public. Walk down the Pagoda Vista and into the Refreshment Pavilion (17) for a much-needed cup of tea.

Until the Palm House reopens, the most impressive conservatory is the Temperate House (18), designed by Decimus Burton and built in 1860. Climb to the first floor for an unusual view of the plants, and then proceed to King William's Temple (19). Designed in 1837 by Sir Jeffry Wyatville, the restorer of Windsor Castle, for William IV, the interior contains a series of cast-iron plaques commemorating British victories from 1760 to the Battle of Waterloo. It is straightforward to return to the Main Gates.



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#### GREENWICH

Apart from the Tower of London and Tower Bridge, the most beautiful part of the journey to Greenwich from Westminster is the view of Greenwich Park from the river. On leaving the boat at Greenwich Pier (1), stop to admire the Cutty Sark (2). Launched in 1869, the clipper was built for the Far East tea and wool trade. In 1957 she was opened to the public by the Queen. Close to the Cutty Sark is the domed entrance of the Greenwich Foot Tunnel (3). Gypsy Moth IV (4), Sir Francis Chichester's sailing ketch, is also on show.

The royal route starts along the Riverside Walk with the dramatic Baroque façade of the Royal Naval College (5). The buildings, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, were erected between 1694 and 1748 on the site of the old royal palace of Greenwich. Greenwich was a favourite residence of the royal family from 1427 when Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, the brother of King Henry V, built the first royal palace here which survived until the 17th century. King

Henry VIII and his daughters, Queen Mary I and Queen Elizabeth I, were born here; and it is where Elizabeth signed the death warrant of her cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, in 1587.

In the 1660s King Charles II had most of the old palace demolished and started to build a new one; but when King William III and Queen Mary came to the throne they preferred Hampton Court and dedicated the site to a new Naval Hospital. The present buildings are their creation. In 1869 they ceased to house the hospital and it became a college for naval officers.

Between the two main Naval College buildings lie the Old Royal Observatory and the Queen's House, the only part of the old palace not demolished by Charles II. The walk will take you to them later, but now for lunch.

Past the canopied bowwindows of the Trafalgar Tavern (6), turn left down Crane Street past "churchwarden's Gothic' almshouses and the chapel of Trinity Hospital to the Cutty Sark Restaurant. There, overlooking the river, have lunch. Then



return to the Naval College and turn left up Park Row.

Across Trafalgar Road enter the grounds of the Queen's House and National Maritime Museum (7). On your left is a collection of anchors. Keep near them and continue up the path, entering the museum on the left. The Queen's House (8), one of the first true Palladian buildings in England (and said to be inspiration for the White House in Washington), was built by Inigo Jones in 1616 for Anne of Denmark, wife of King James I. Her death stopped work, but under Charles I it was completed in 1635 for his queen, Henrietta Maria.

The Queen's House ceased to be a royal residence in 1688. In 1809 the colonnades and east and west wings were added and the house became a home for sailors' orphans. In 1937 it became the centre of the National Maritime Museum. The house is at present closed for restoration but the rest of the museum remains open, with the state barge, nicknamed the "floating coach", built in 1731 for Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II, in the Barge House.

The gold crowns on the signposts in Greenwich Park (9) signify that it is one of London's 10 royal parks, originally the old deer-park of Humphrey's palace. Charles II redesigned it in the French style. From the top of the hill is one of the finest views over London. Sights include a hollow oak which Elizabeth I supposedly danced around, and Blackheath, where James I played golf.

The Old Royal Observatory (10), Britain's oldest scientific institution, was founded by Charles II in 1675, for the purpose of "perfecting navigation and astronomy". The building, now called Flamsteed House after John Flamsteed, first Astronomer Royal, was designed Sir Christopher Although the observatory has moved from Greenwich, the building houses astronomical, horological and navigational exhibits as well as the famous Meridian 0° line which in 1884 was accepted as the 0° line for the world.

Leaving the park by King William Walk, cross Romney Road and enter the Royal Naval College on your right to visit the Painted Hall (11) and the Chapel (12). The Painted Hall was built between 1696 and 1704 and painted by Sir James Thornhill between 1708 and 1727. Today it is used as a dining hall for the officers of the College. It is a triumph of *trompe l'oeil*, from

the marble door surrounds to the fluted wooden Corinthian pilasters and coffering.

Situated in the building opposite, the Chapel was originally designed by Wren but was redecorated in Adam style in 1779 after a fire. In 1955 it was restored by the Ministry of Works. Inspect the bust erected by William IV to the memory of Admiral Sir Richard Keats, and then return to the Pier or the railway station O

#### **FURTHER INFORMATION**

National Portrait Gallery (01-930 1552). Open Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat and bank holidays 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. Closed Christmas, New Year's Day, Good Friday and May bank holiday.

#### KEW

Royal Botanic Gardens (01-940 1171). Open daily 9.30am-4/8pm, depending on the sunset. Closed over Christmas and New Year. The glasshouses open at 10am daily, but closing times vary according to the season. The latest times (in summer) are Mon-Fri 4.30pm, Sat, Sun 5.30pm. No dogs, except guide dogs, admitted.

Kew Palace (01-940 3321). Open Apr to Sept, daily 11am-5.30pm. Closed in winter.

Queen Charlotte's Cottage (01-940 3321). Open Apr to Sept, Sat, Sun and bank holidays only, 11am-5.30pm.

**Boats:** Apr-Sept service from Westminster Pier (01-930 2062/4721) with first sailing at 10.30am then at 11.15am, noon, 2pm, 2.45pm and 3pm. Approx. 1½ hours to Kew Pier (01-940 3891).

**Trains:** Kew Bridge (British Rail from Waterloo) and Kew Gardens (British Rail, North London Line, and District Line Underground).

#### **GREENWICH**

Cutty Sark (01-853 3589). Open Apr to Sept, Mon-Sat 10.30am-6pm, Sun noon-6pm. Open Oct to Apr Mon-Sat 10.30am-5pm, Sunday noon-5pm. Closed over Christmas.

Gypsy Moth IV (01-858 3445): Open Apr to Sept, Mon-Sat 10.30am-6pm, Sun noon-6pm. Oct, Sat 10.30am-5pm, Sun noon-5pm.

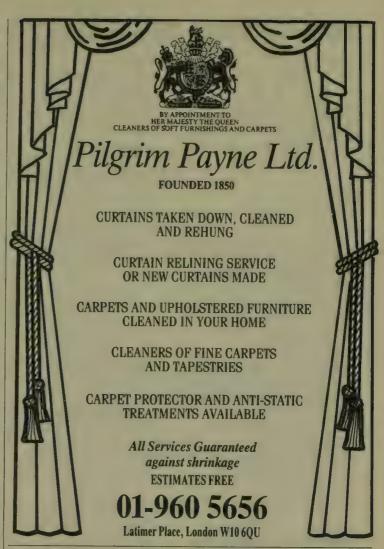
National Maritime Museum (01-858 4422) & Old Royal Observatory (01-858 1167). Open Apr to Oct, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-5.30pm. Open Oct to Apr, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm. Closed over Christmas, Easter and New Year. Royal Naval College (01-858 2154). Fri-

Wed 2.30-5pm. Closed over Christmas. Boats: All-year service from Westminster Pier (01-930 4097) with first sailing at 10.30am, then at 30-minute intervals to 4/5pm, depending on season. All-year service from Charing Cross Pier (01-930 0971/839 3312). Sailings every 30 minutes from 10.30am to 4/4.30pm. 45 minutes to Greenwich Pier.

Trains: Greenwich (British Rail from Charing Cross).

The information given here is correct at time of press, but do check first.

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# From the Royal Diary



## Who worked hardest?

The Duke of Edinburgh has pipped Princess Anne at the post this year. Tim O'Donovan compiled the statistics from the daily Court Circular for the period May 1, 1986 to April 30, 1987

## **Future events**

#### Inne 1987

- 11 Princess Margaret will launch HMS Norfolk on the Clyde. This Type 23 frigate is the first of a new class of anti-submarine vessel, with capacity for 170 personnel.
- The Queen will take the salute at the Queen's Birthday Parade and the fly-past of the Royal Air Force aircraft from the balcony of Buckingham Palace.
- 16-19 Royal Ascot.
- 20 The Queen and Duke of
  Edinburgh will attend the Great
  St John Party in Hyde Park to
  celebrate the centenary of the St
  John Ambulance Brigade.
- 24 The Princess of Wales, Patron of Birthright, will attend the Woman Golden Jubilee concert at the Palladium Theatre.
- The Queen will open Parliament.
  The Queen will attend a concert
- at the Royal Albert Hall to mark the Diamond Jubilee of the Royal School of Church Music. The Queen Mother will visit Durham Cathedral in connexion with the 1,300th anniversary of the death of St Cuthbert.
- 25-30 Prince Edward will visit the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island in Canada.
- 26-28 The Duke and Duchess of York will visit Bordeaux for the
- Fête de la Fleur.

  The Queen will visit Livingstone
  New Town in its 25th
  anniversary year and in the
  afternoon will give a garden
  party at the Palace of
  Holyroodhouse.
  Princess Anne will visit HM
  Prison, Perth.

#### July, 1987

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh will visit Dundee.

### **Future events**



Royal Ascot

16



**Braemar Games** 

30



**Royal Tournament** 

- 2-3 The Duke and Duchess of York will visit Inverness as its Earl and Countess.
- 3-6 Princess Margaret will visit the Isle of Man. She will preside at the Tynwald ceremony on July 6. This ancient Norse ritual is an open-air sitting of the Tynwald—Manx parliament—which takes place on Tynwald Hill, St Johns. Acts passed by parliament in the last 12 months are promulgated here.
- The Queen and Duke of
  Edinburgh will dine on board the
  MV Pacific Princess at Greenwich
  and afterwards watch a firework
  display to mark the 150th
  anniversary of the P & O Steam
  Navigation Company.
  The Prince and Princess of Wales
  will attend a gala performance of
  Romeo and Juliet at the Coliseum.
- 7-9 The Queen Mother will visit the 1st Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) in Berlin to mark the 50th anniversary of Her Majesty becoming Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.
- 8 The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh will give a garden party at Buckingham Palace.
- The Princess of Wales will open the Flower Festival in Ely organized by the National Flower Clubs of Great Britain.
- 11 Princess Anne, as commandant in chief of the St John Ambulance & Nursing cadets, will attend a ball at the Grandstand, Ascot Racecourse, Berkshire. On the following morning she will attend a fun day at the course.
- 14-17 King Hassan of Morocco will pay a state visit to Britain and stay at Buckingham Palace.
- The Duke of Edinburgh will travel from Portsmouth to Cowes in the Britain to Australia Bicentennial schooner *Young Endeavour*. He will then attend Cowes week.

#### 15-August 1

The Royal Tournament, Earls

Court: 3,000 people will take part in a pageant celebrating the history of the Royal Navy from the launch of Ark Royal 400 years ago in 1587. The Queen Mother will attend on July 21, the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh on July 29. The Duke of Edinburgh will attend the International Shakespeare Globe Centre ground-breaking ceremony, Southwark. The Globe Theatre is to be rebuilt on its original site. The perimeter of the area will be marked by 24 hardwood posts donated by ambassadors from

attend the Not Forgotten
Association (war veterans)
summer garden party at
Buckingham Palace, held there
each year since 1920.
The Princess of Wales will
officially open the Princess of
Wales Conservatory at the Royal
Botanic Gardens, Kew. It
contains such tropical delights as
a mangrove swamp, carnivorous
plants, giant Amazon water lilies,
and orchids.

The Queen and Duke of
Edinburgh will visit Poplar and
the Isle of Dogs to open the
Docklands Light Railway.

unveil a stained glass window commissioned by the Friends of St Magnus. Orkney is twinned with Hordaland, Norway, and on August 19 at another ceremony in the cathedral the Queen Mother will receive from King Olav of Norway a gift of tapestries to hang in the building. Princess Anne, President of the Fédération Equestre

Princess Anne, President of the Fédération Equestre Internationale, will attend the European Jumping Championship, St Gallen, Switzerland.

#### September, 1987

- 5 Braemar Royal Highland
  Gathering: members of the royal
  family usually attend to watch
  mighty kilted Scotsmen toss the
  caber and pot the shot: droning
  pipes and highland dancers, too.
- 9 The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Caen, Normandy, to attend a commemorative service on the 900th anniversary of the death of William the Conqueror and will also visit the Bayeux Tapestry.

#### November, 1987

- The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit West Berlin to attend a Royal Ballet gala evening.
- 2-7 The Prince and Princess of Wales will pay an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.
- 23 The Queen will attend the Royal Variety Performance at the London Palladium.

#### December, 1987

**6-10** Smithfield Show, Earls Court: the Queen Mother may once again exhibit her sheep.

#### January, 1988

The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Australia (dates to be confirmed).

#### April, 1988

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh will visit Australia (dates to be confirmed).

#### September, 1988

The Duke and Duchess of York will visit Australia (dates to be confirmed).

Information correct at time of press.



**Trooping the Colour** 

23 countries and by Prince Philip himself

- 16-25 The Duke and Duchess of York will visit Canada.
- 21 The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh will give a garden party at Buckingham Palace.
- 22 The Princess of Wales will receive the Honorary Freedom of the City of London at Guildhall.

  "Freedom" means membership of the Corporation of London.

  Most of the royal family have received this privilege. About 2,000 commoners receive the freedom every year, too, many of them because they need it to join a livery company.
- The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh will give a garden party at Buckingham Palace.
   The Duke of Edinburgh will

#### August, 1987

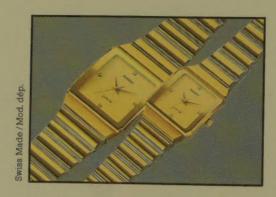
- The Queen will open the new Jubilee Market in Covent Garden. This development on the south side of the Piazza contains restaurants, a market area with capacity for 1,000 stalls each week, community sports hall, offices and public sector flats.
   The Queen will visit Orkney to attend a service at \$t Magnus
- 9 The Queen will visit Orkney to attend a service at St Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, marking its 850th anniversary. In 1137 the earl, Rognvald Kolson, founded the Cathedral in honour of his martyred uncle Magnus, former Earl of Orkney. Magnus had died in true Viking style by being struck over the head with an axe. He was canonized in c 1135 and his relics are embodied in a pillar in the choir. The Queen will

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